

H.P. Swarbrick

**A STUDY OF
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR MOOSE JAW AND DISTRICT**

1962

Prepared by
**MOOSE JAW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MOOSE JAW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

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FOREWORD

In this survey and municipal manual we have endeavored to present all pertinent facts on the city of Moose Jaw, of interest to industries locating in Moose Jaw and those already located here.

The survey includes utilities provided and their costs, raw materials available in the Moose Jaw area, transportation, communications, information of the surrounding area, and figures on the city's growth, capacity, financial position, and some information on what the city already has in the way of industries and services.

Many details in which some manufacturers may be interested, have been collected, but because of the volumetry of the catalogue these are not printed but have been filed and are in the hands of the Manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

We have striven for accuracy in all the figures presented. We would like to thank the Dominion Bureau of Statistics who verified many of our statistics for us, and spent much time in drawing up reports in many fields for us. Without their help and sampling these figures would not have been available and up to date. The Department of Industry and Information also provided us with assistance by supplying advice and data. The City Hall and staff have been most co-operative and provided us with all our needs from their departments.

The readers will take note that we have made no valuations ourselves. Any valuations in this catalogue have been made by economists or Departments of Government more qualified than ourselves.

Many local industries have provided us with information of a confidential nature and this is now in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce. We would have like to further our work by making a survey of present industries located in Moose Jaw and a study of the sociological factors in the Moose Jaw district but a lack of time has forced us to curtail our resolves to those matters which have been presented.

Therefore, gentlemen, we proudly present a catalogues and a file of facts on Moose Jaw, which is up-to-date, broad in scope and accurate.

FRANK PROTO,
GORDON WAYNE W. CARNEY.

MARKETS

TRADING AREA:

Primary: Moose Jaw; Tuxford; Craik; Morse; Caron; Rouleau; Drinkwater; Baildon; Briercrest; Pense; Belle Plaine; Mortlach; Rowletta; Marquis; Keeler; Parkbeg; Chaplin; Mitchellton.

Secondary: Assiniboia; Coderre; Courval; Gravelbourg; La Fleche; Rockglen; Mossbank; Bishopric; Mankota; Outlook; Elbow; Ormiston; Eyebrow.

The Buffalo Pound Lake valley makes a natural boundary to Moose Jaw's trading area on the North. On the East Regina is only forty miles away and draws from the area situated about 20 miles west from that city. On the West the nearest city is Swift Current, 120 miles away, and Moose Jaw attracts from districts as far as 80 miles west of the city. On the South, the U.S.A. border forms the boundary and it is this area lying to the South and West that does their bulk of trade with Moose Jaw. Estimated population in Moose Jaw trading area is approximately 137,000.

<u>AGRICULTURE-</u>	34
Petroleum and gas wells and Petroleum Prospecting	2
Food and Beverage Industry	17
Cotton and Jute Bags	1
Textiles	2
Clothing Industries and Outlets	11
Sash and Door and Planing	3
Miscellaneous Wood Industries	2
Furniture and Fixtures	8
Printing	8
Primary Metal Industries	1
Metal Fabricating	3
Machinery Industries	1
Cement and Clay Products	3
Petroleum Refineries	3
Chemicals	2
Styrofoam Manufacturing	1
Signs and Display	6
Scientific and Professional Equipment	2
Construction - including builders, electricians, masons, earth movers, etc.	99
Candy and Confectionery	23
Dairy Bars	2
Food Stores	5
Grocery Stores	41
Grocery and Meat Markets	13
Meat and Fish Stores	7
Department Stores	8
Variety Stores	5
Tire, Battery and Accessory Dealers	11
Gasoline Service Stations	39
Motor Vehicle Dealers	8
Motor Vehicle Repair Shops	20
Shoe Stores	5
Men's Clothing	7

Women's Clothing	10
Hardware Stores	13
Household Furniture	19
Radio, T.V. and appliance	20
Drug Stores	10
Book and Stationery	5
Florists	3
Fuel Dealers	4
Jewellery	4
Watch Repair	5
Wine, liquor and Beer Stores	1
Others (Plumbing, and Heating, Music Supplies, Auctioneers, etc.)	120
TRANSPORTATION-	
Air	1
Rail	2
Truck	70
Bus	2
Taxicab	5
Services Incidental to Transportation	3
Ambulances	1
STORAGE-	
Grain	3
Storage & Warehouse	2
COMMUNICATIONS-	
Radio and T.V.	1
Electricity and Gas	1
WHOLESALEERS-	
Livestock	7
Petroleum	7
Paper Products	2
Dairy & Poultry	1
Flour	2
Fresh Fruits	2
Groceries	2
Miscellaneous Foods	3

Tobacco	1
Motor Vehicles	7
Farm Machinery	6
Road Building & Office Equipment	8
Hardware & Plumbing	2
Building Materials	12
Scrap & Waste	5
Feeds, Seeds, Fertilizers	3
Hides & Furs	5
Vending Machine Agents	16
Banks	8
Investment Companies	11
Insurance Agents	28
Real Estate Operators	26
Insurance and Real Estate	4
Education & Related Services (including music teachers & Dance Schools)	26
<u>HEALTH AND WELFARE</u>	
Nursing homes	6
Doctors	66
Dentists	11
Optometrist-Chiropractors	12
<u>RECREATION</u>	
Motion Pictures	3
Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlours	5
Dance Halls, Curling Clubs, Tennis Clubs and other recreational facilities	15
<u>SERVICES TO BUSINESS</u>	
Accountancy	2
Engineering and Scientific Services	3
Law Offices	9
Mortgage Brokers, Credit Bureaus etc.,	4
Laundries, cleaners, pressers	17
Beer Parlours	10
Hotels	13
Motels -- within city limits	3

Trailer Courts	2
Tourist Cabins	1
Funeral Directors	2
Shoe Shines, Dressmakers	6
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
Labour Associations	1
Photography	5
Blacksmith, Welding	7
Saw Sharpening, Gunsmith	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	1,233

TYPES OF MANUFACTURING now in the city include:

Aluminum Products	Petroleum
Styrene	Meat Processing
Clothing	Sash ¹ and Door Products
Carbonated Beverages	Steel Products
Jute & Cotton Bags	Concret Products
Flour & Flour Products	Greenhouses - flowers
Feed & Seed Grains	Registered Seeds

TYPES OF MANUFACTURING which could succeed:

Antifreeze	Poultry Products
Building Products	Soil & Small Pipe
Cereals	Strawboard
Chemicals	Tanning
Candy	Starch
Fertilizer	Furniture
Pickling	Food Freezing & Canning
Cheese	Boats, Fishing Rods & Reels
Brewery	Cutlery, Clay Products

OTHER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Motels	Dormitory to service students who are attending Technical Institute
Expanded Food Freezing and Cold Storage Facilities	
Commercial feed lots.	

POPULATION STATISTICS

The 1961 census of Canada reports Moose Jaw as having a population of 33,206. The area generally regarded as the Moose Jaw trading area has a total population of approximately 88,000 people.

<u>POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW IN AGE GROUPS --</u>									<u>0-4</u>
<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70+</u>
3550	3079	2274	2269	4345	4247	3286	4240	2021	4429

POPULATION GROWTH

1911 -- 13,823	1942 -- 21,000
1916 -- 16,934	1945 -- 22,599
1926 -- 19,039	1949 -- 23,936
1929 -- 21,000	1950 -- 24,500
1930 -- 21,000	1956 -- 29,603
1939 -- 19,500	1962 -- 33,206

Projections of population growth are difficult to make but a population of 56,000 or more can be reasonably expected by 1977.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>
1929	132	363	391
1930	136	275	400
1931	133	228	356
1939	135	324	280
1940	155	358	358
1941	158	393	372
1942	159	459	445
1943	188	349	514
1944	150	325	441
1945	182	369	428
1946	168	473	558
1947	205	450	690
1955	251	346	912
1956	204	317	828
1957	281	301	867
1958	258	299	859
1959	321	305	912
1960	252	289	779
1961	279	310	793
1962 to Aug.1	154	137	432

1959

POPULATION - January 1959

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME *

RETAIL SALES

	10 Year District growth	Total(000)	% of Total	51-59 % of Change	Total Millions	% of Total	Per Capita	Income Rating Index	Total	% of Total	Per Capita	Index
Canada	32	17,284	100	23.4	22,600	100	1,330	100	15,252	100	890	100
Moose Jaw	40.6	31.6	.18	29.5	47.2	.21	1,510	114	48.3	.32	1,540	173
Sask.	10.3	896	5.18	7.7	1,049	4.64	1,180	89	901.7	5.91	1,020	115

FARM CASH INCOME

	Total \$ Millions	% of Total
Canada	2,850.3	100
Moose Jaw Area	32.4	1.14
Sask.	603.3	21.17

1960

POPULATION - March 1960

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

RETAIL SALES

District *	10 Year Growth % Total(000)	% of Total	56-60 % of Change	Total Millions \$	% of Total	Per Capita	Income Rating Index	Total % of Total	Per Capita	Index
Canada	30	17,732	100	23,852.0	100	1,370	100	16,149	100	930
Moose Jaw Sask.	36	33.2	.19	50.1	.21	1,540	112	51.5	.32	1,590
Sask.	8	906.0	5.11	1,105.0	4.63	1,230	90	941.7	5.83	1,040

FARM CASH INCOME

	Total \$ Millions	% of Total
Canada	2,811.4	100
Moose Jaw Area	30.7	1.09
Sask.	572.4	20.36

1961

POPULATION - March 1961					PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME				RETAIL SALES			
District	10 Year Growth %	Total(000)	% of Total	% of change 56-61	Total Millions \$	% of total	Per Capita	Income Rating Index	Total	% of Total	Per Capita	Index
Canada	28	1,8085	100	12.46	25,084	100	1,410	100	16,413	100	920	100
Moose Jaw	26	33	.18	11.5	51.9	.21	1,580	112	69	.42	1,080	117
Sask.	8	914	5.05	3.78	1,236	4.93	1,360	96	937.1	5.71	1,030	112
FARM CASH INCOME					INDUSTRIAL INDEX 1959							
	Total \$ Millions	% of Total										
Canada	2,863.6	100			100							
Moose Jaw Area	31.9	1.11			84.8							
Sask.	588.4	20.53			21.6							

MARKET - 66% above National average
INCOME - 12% above National average
CURRENT GROWTH RATE - 36% per decade

CITY OF MOOSE JAW

The Mayors of the Town of Moose Jaw from its incorporation on February 13, 1884, were:

1884	John E. Ross	1894	Charles A. Gass
1885	Richard Bogue	1895	W.W. Neeland
1886	J.S. Gordon	1896	Richard Bogue
1887	J.S. Gordon	1897	Richard Bogue
1888	Richard Bogue	1898	Richard Bogue
1889	J.T. Simpson	1899	Richard Bogue
1890	J.T. Simpson	1900	Richard Bogue
1891	John Rutherford	1901	John Rutherford
1892	H.U. Rorison	1902	Charles Unwin
1893	William Grayson		

The Mayors of the City of Moose Jaw since its incorporation as a City on November 20, 1903, until the present:

1903	Charles Unwin	1922	W.F. Dunn
1904	W.C. Sanders	1923	W.W. Davidson
1905	C.A. Holdsworth	1924	W.W. Davidson
1906	Donald McLean	1925	W.W. Davidson
1907	J.H. Bunnell	1926	W.W. Davidson
1908	Richard Bogue	1927	W.W. Davidson
1909	J.E. Hopkins	1928	W.F. Dunn
1910	Edward C. Mathews	1929	James Pascoe
1911	J.M. Paul	1930	James Pascoe
1912	Alfred Mayberry	1931	James Pascoe
1913	James Pascoe	1932	J.W. Hawthorne
1914	James Pascoe	1933	J.W. Hawthorne
1915	James Pascoe	1934	J.W. Hawthorne
1916	W.W. Davidson	1935	H.S. Johnstone
1917	W.W. Davidson	1936	H.S. Johnstone
1918	W.W. Davidson	1937	H.S. Johnstone
1919	S.A. Hamilton	1938	W.P. Johnson
1920	S.A. Hamilton	1939	W.P. Johnson
1921	Dr. R.H. Smith	1940	J.W. Corman

Mayors of Moose Jaw-continued

1941	J.W. Corman	1952	Louis H. Lewry
1942	J.W. Corman	1953	Louis H. Lewry
1943	J.W. Corman	1954	Louis H. Lewry
1944	J.W. Corman	1955	Louis H. Lewry
1945	J.Fraser McClellan	1956	Louis H. Lewry
1946	J.Fraser McClellan	1957	Joseph Hampson
1947	J.Fraser McClellan	1958	Joseph Hampson
1948	J.Fraser McClellan	1959	O.B. Fysh
1949	Robert West	1960	O.B. Fysh
1950	Louis H. Lewry	1961	O.B. Fysh
1951	Louis H. Lewry	1962	O.B. Fysh

CITY OF MOOSE JAW
LIST OF DEPARTMENT HEADS

Name & Position	Business Telephone	Residence Address	Residence Telephone
Mr. J.A. Beveridge, City Commissioner	692-7885	1048 - 3rd Ave. N.E.	692-0446
Mr. G.Gordon Botting, City Clerk	692-7885	1151 Redland Ave.	692-5875
Mr. H.Norman Hodge, City Comptroller-Treasurer	692-2778	1045 -1st Ave. N.E.	692-3087
Mr. M.C.Butterfield, Acting City Engineer	692-2780	1102 Monk Ave.	692-0715
Mr. W.J. Rintoul, City Assessor	692-2779	1156 Main St. N.	692-2544
Mr. Fred Weinbender, Personnel Officer and Purchasing Agent	692-3077 692-2796	1251 Algoma Ave.	692-8003
Mrs. E.Dawkins, Social Aid Director	692-7615	806 Stadacona St. W.	692-6044
Mr. S.E. Kerr, Supt. of Parks and Recreation	692-3077	1226 -Third Ave. N.E.	692-5319
Mr. M.Mackey, Chief Constable	692-2254	1113 - 5th Ave. N.W.	692-5790
Mr. A.Bennie, Fire Chief	692-2792	1075 - 2nd Ave. N.E.	692-2737
Mr. R.L.Searcy, Manager, Transit System	692-0425	412 Ominica St. W.	692-7170

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

The system of collecting taxes in two installments is in operation in the City. This system might be summarized as follows:

The Municipal and School Taxes of the City are levied upon:

Land, Buildings and Businesses.

Properties exempt from taxation are:

Dominion and Provincial Government lands and buildings; places of public worship and the land used in connection therewith not exceeding one acre; cemeteries; school buildings and grounds used in connection therewith, not exceeding ten acres in extent for each building; hospitals which receive provincial aid under the Hospital Act; the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A.; any association doing work for young women similar to the work done by the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A.; city-owned properties; public libraries established under the Public Libraries Act; Children's Aid Society property if used exclusively for the purposes and in connection with the Society; the grounds and buildings of agricultural societies operating under the Agricultural Societies Act; Rural Municipality buildings used for municipal purposes and the land in connection therewith not exceeding one-half acre; certain railway properties; buildings and grounds attached, owned and occupied by a branch of the Canadian Legion, or The Army and Navy Veterans in Canada.

The land is assessed at its fair value, and buildings and improvements thereon at not more than 60% of their fair value. At present the assessment on buildings and improvements in the city is on the basis of 45% of their fair value.

The mode of assessing businesses is as follows:

The Assessor's Department calculates the number of square feet contained in the premises to be assessed. The different businesses are classified, varying rates of assessment per square foot being fixed for the different classes.

The maximum rate for banks, loan companies and other financial institutions is \$15.00 per square foot, that for other businesses \$10.00 except businesses using yard space, the maximum for which is \$4.00 per square foot. In order to arrive at the amount of the total assessment for each business the number of square feet of floor or ground space occupied is multiplied by the rate fixed for that particular class of business. No business in respect of which a license fee is payable to the city is liable for business tax.

PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN MAKING

ASSESSMENTS

The work of preparing the assessment roll is carried out by the Assessor's Department, commencing immediately after completion of the previous year's roll, and is to be completed on or before October 15. On or before December 1 incorporated companies who wish to have their property assessed wholly or partly for public school purposes should give the City and School Boards notices prescribed by law.

After the roll is completed it is taken over by an Assessment Board, composed of one member of the Council, three members from among the citizens and the City Assessor, such correction being made therein as the majority of the Board decide upon.

Notice of the completion of the Assessment Roll is advertised in a city newspaper and the Saskatchewan Gazette within twenty days after it is corrected by the Board, and notices are mailed on or before November 5, to those persons named on the assessment roll whose assessment is altered from what it was in the preceding year or is a new one, giving particulars of the assessment made.

Any person who desires to object to his own or any other person's assessment must lodge his or her complaint in writing with the City Assessor within twenty days from the publication of the above mentioned advertisement. A form for this

purpose is attached to each assessment notice.

After notice of appeal is received by the Assessor, he is required to advise the appellant by registered letter of the time and place the Court of Revision will sit to hear the appeal. This notice has to be set at least fifteen days before the sitting of the Court in the case of non-residents and at least six days in the case of residents.

The Court of Revision must sit to hear all appeals made to it on or before December 20th.

The Council is required to adopt the assessment roll as amended by the Court of Revision on or before December 31st.

Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition by the Court of Revision of any appeal may appeal to The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission, within fourteen days after the decision of the Court of Revision.

Supplementary assessments made, pursuant to Section 479 (that is the value or increase in value, of any building erected, altered or enlarged, after the close of the roll, that becomes occupied or reasonably fit for occupancy) shall have assessment notices sent by the assessor to the person or persons affected, and every such person shall be given every reasonable opportunity to appeal against the assessment and all appeals shall be heard and determined in the manner provided by the City Act.

LEVYING OF TAXES

The Council must fix and levy the annual rate on or before April 15th.

Immediately after the rate is fixed by the Council, the tax roll is prepared. This work has to be completed on or before May 15th. Tax notices are then prepared and sent out to every person whose name appears on the tax roll.

Taxes are due and payable on January 1st in the year of levy. In case any local improvement frontage taxes are levied during the current year and subsequent to the preparation of the Tax Roll they may be added to the roll and made

payable in one instalment on or before December 31st.

Supplementary business assessments may be made on or before December 1st and the taxes are payable on or before December 31st.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF TAXES

Interest at 4% per annum is allowed from the date of payment to the due date of taxes on payments made on current taxes between January 1 and April 30 in the year of levy.

SCALE OF DISCOUNTS AND PENALTIES

The following discounts are allowed on current taxes except local improvements, paid prior to the date stated below:

Payments on or prior to January 16 - 6%

Payments from January 17 to February 28 - 5%

Payments in March and April - 4%

Payments in May and June - 3%

PENALTIES ON ARREARS

Section 522 - City Act

S.S. (1) If any taxes remain unpaid after the thirty first day of December of the year in which the same are imposed, there shall be added thereto by way of penalty a sum equal to five per cent of the arrears; and upon the expiry of each succeeding year during which the whole or any portion of the combined amount of taxes and penalty or penalties remains unpaid, an additional sum equal to five per cent of such combined amount shall be added thereto:

Provided that if the arrears of taxes or any portion thereof are paid before the first day of July in any year, one half ($2\frac{1}{2}\%$) of the penalty added in that year on such arrears or portion thereof so paid shall be rebated.

(2) Amounts so added shall form part of the taxes,

ENFORCING PAYMENT OF TAXES

If the taxes remain unpaid on any land for a period

of more than six months after December 31st of the year in which the rate is struck, the land is liable to registration of a lien for taxes.

Each year municipalities must publish in the Saskatchewan Gazette and a local newspaper a list of such properties with the amount of the arrears and advertising costs against each parcel set opposite to the same.

If at the expiration of a period of sixty days from the date of the advertisement the arrears of taxes and costs are not paid, a tax lien will be registered against the property.

After the lapse of two years, but before the expiration of three years from the date of filing the lien, the municipality may apply for title to the property. When application is made for title the Land Titles Office delays issue for thirty days and in the meantime notifies any person appearing by the Land Titles Office records to have an interest in the property of the application, and such persons may redeem the property at any time before issue of certificates of title. The person so redeeming is required to pay the arrears of taxes, advertising costs and Land Titles fees. The municipality is also entitled to receive all costs to which it has been put in proceeding to obtain a certificate of title to the property.

COURT OF REVISION

The City Commissioners act in the capacity of a Court of Revision for the purpose of dealing with appeals in respect to the voters' list. Five Aldermen act in the capacity of a Court of Revision for the purpose of dealing with appeals in respect to assessment.

The Assessor is the Secretary of the Court of Revision and has power, when required by the Court to do so, to summon any person to attend as a witness in connection with any appeal which may be made.

FINANCES - CAPITAL AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Municipal finance is a subject with so many phases that it is impossible to deal with it in a publication of this description in anything but a summarized manner. This article is, therefore, merely intended to outline in the fewest possible words the procedure which is followed by the City in the raising of necessary revenues.

The financing of the City of Moose Jaw is divided into two main parts under the headings:-

- (a) Capital Account
- (b) Current Account

Generally speaking, improvements of a permanent nature, having a period of service of five years or more, are paid for out of a capital account while the ordinary operating expenses of the city including salaries, interest, sinking fund and depreciation, etc., are paid out of current account.

RAISING CAPITAL ACCOUNT FUNDS

The funds of the capital account are raised by the issue and sale of debentures. The procedure which it is necessary to take before the City is in a position to undertake any particular work on capital account is as follows:

- (1) An estimate of the cost of carrying out the proposed work is submitted by the Commissioner to the Council.
- (2) The Council, if it approves of the proposed expenditure, instructs that application be made to The Local Government Board for permission to submit a bylaw to the burgesses for the purpose of authorizing the issue of debentures sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the proposed work.
- (3) Should the work be in the nature of an extension to the water works or sewerage system, the Council also authorizes application being made to the Provincial Minister of Public Health for his approval.

- (4) Application is then made to the Local Government Board and Minister of Public Health, in case the latter's approval is necessary. The application is accompanied by full details of the proposed work, including plans, specifications, estimated cost, etc., as well as by particulars of the City's debenture debt and other financial information.
- (5) If the Local Government Board and the Minister of Public Health, in case the latter's approval is necessary, approve of the City's application, a bylaw authorizing the issue of debentures is brought before the Council. If the proposed work is a local improvement, such as the extension of sewers, watermains, sidewalks or pavements, the bylaw is passed by the Council without submitting it to the burgesses.

Detailed information in regard to the method of initiating and carrying out the local improvements may be had on reference to the article dealing specifically with this subject. In case the work intended to be proceeded with is not a local improvement, the Council gives the bylaw two readings and instructs that steps be taken to submit the matter to the vote of the burgesses.

If the result of the voting is favourable, the bylaw is then given its third reading and passed by the Council.

- (6) After all the preliminary steps, as above, have been completed, the City is in a position to sell its debentures thereby securing necessary funds to provide for the carrying out of the work.

may proceed to obtain the required authority to carry it out.

The Council has authority to proceed with the construction of local improvement works on its own initiative. This is done by advertising a notice to the effect that it is intended to undertake the work. This notice has to be advertised once each week for two weeks in at least one local newspaper. Unless within two weeks after the publication of the notice a majority of the property owners representing at least one-half the assessed value of the lots liable to be specially taxed petition the Council not to proceed with it, the work may be undertaken as a local improvement.

The Council has power to proceed with the construction of certain local improvements without receiving a petition therefor or advertising its intention as outlined in the preceding paragraph if it is considered desirable or in the interest of public health to do so. In order, however, to proceed in this manner, at least two-thirds of all members of the Council must be in favour of passing the necessary bylaw. A notice of the Council's intention to proceed with the work on this plan must be advertised once each week for two weeks in at least one local newspaper before the bylaw is passed. This advertisement gives the property owner, who will be affected, an opportunity of protesting against the proposed work if they desire to do so.

The cost of constructing local improvement works, with the exception of a percentage which is borne by the City at large, is specially assessed against the property which receives the benefit. The assessment of the cost is spread over the estimated period during which the improvement will be of service.

RAISING CURRENT ACCOUNT FUNDS

The funds required to provide for the current operating expenses of the City are secured by the levying of taxes in the manner explained in the detailed article on the section covering taxes. Until such times as the City receives the taxes levied, loans may be obtained from a bank on the security of the tax levy.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Any of the following works may be undertaken on what is known as the local improvement plan, viz:-

- Street or lane improvements, consisting of grading, paving or maintaining a dustless surface, laying of sidewalks, boulevarding, etc.,
- Construction of sanitary or storm sewers,
- Construction of watermains,
- Purchasing and improving parks or squares not exceeding two acres each in area.
- Erecting ornamental street lighting standards.
- Installing high pressure watermains especially constructed for the purpose of fire protection,
- Constructing a spur track system and extensions thereto,
- Any work which the Local Government Board may consider proper to be undertaken as a local improvement.

When the owners of property on a street or lane desire any of the above mentioned improvements carried out opposite their property, application should be made to the City Clerk for a form of petition to the Council for the work or improvement. The petition, in order to make it comply with the Act, has to be signed by two-thirds in number of the property owners, representing at least one-half of the assessed value of the lots liable to be specially taxed for the cost of the work.

If in the opinion of the Council, the improvement petitioned for is necessary and in the public interest, it

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Persons qualified to vote at municipal elections in cities are men and women of the full age of eighteen years who are British Subjects and whose names appear on the voters' list. Qualified voters whose names have been omitted from the list may be sworn in.

In 1949 the City Act was amended to provide that the voters' list be prepared by the City Assessor from the Assessment Roll and from the duplicates of hospital services cards.

Persons whose names are not on the Voters' list are entitled to vote upon taking the necessary oath.

Only burgesses are entitled to vote on money bylaws. Every other person whose name appears in the voters' list is entitled to vote on any other bylaw, unless by law burgesses only can vote on the question, as well as the elections for Mayor, Aldermen, School Trustees, etc.

Corporations, churches, and other religious organizations not exempt from taxation on the assessment roll as property owners are allowed to vote, through their nominated officer on bylaws requiring the assent of the burgesses, but have no voting power for the election of Mayor, Alderman, School Trustees, etc. However, if the nominated officer is a burgess in his own right he is not entitled to so vote on behalf of his corporation.

No person or corporation can vote more than once at the same election on the same question, or more than once for Mayor, Aldermen, School Trustees, etc., even though the name of such person or corporation may appear in the voters' list for different polling subdivisions.

Any person who is otherwise duly qualified, but whose name does not appear in the voters' list, may apply to the Court of Revision to have the list amended. Notice has to be served on the Tax Collector on or before 20th September in case it is intended to apply to the Court of Revision for

ammendments of the list. On or before 10th of September of e
each year copies of the voters' list are posted in at least
six different public places of the City, one of them being
the City Clerk's Office. During the latter part of September
every person whose name is entitled to appear on the list
should make a point of investigating and seeing that it is
actually there.

MOOSE JAW PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Moose Jaw Public Library was built by the citizens of Moose Jaw in 1913. It is located on the corner of Athabasca and Langdon Crescent in Moose Jaw's Crescent Park. Besides the loaning of books, the Library is used by local Associations for meetings, discussion programs and art exhibits.

LIBRARY BOARD

The Mayor, O.B. Fysh-- Ex-officio

Mr. J.K. Pragnell

Mr. J. Philippe Crevier

Mrs. H.C. Taylor

Mr. J.A. Sampson

Mr. Roy Dickinson

CHIEF LIBRARIAN AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Katherine McKinnon

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1961

Population of City		33,065
Books in Libarary - Adult	33,980	
- Childrens'	5,981	
-Total	<hr/>	39,961
Phonograph Recordings in Library		943
Films in Library(on loan)		131
Art Prints in Library		26
Books and Periodicals Loaned		113,596
Phonograph Recordings Loaned		4,421
Films Loaned		352
Art Prints Loaned		201

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

<u>No. of Beds</u> - Adults and Children	164
Private	23
Semi-Private	29
Public	62
Children	20
Newborn Babies	24

<u>Staff</u>	288
Graduates	55
Nurses' Assistants	6
Student Nurses	54
Other Nursing Personnel	32
Laboratory	31
Radiology	9

<u>Administration</u>	15
Dietary	26
Laundry	3
Linen	2
Housekeeping	36
Physical Plant	7
Others	12

Division of Medical Services

General Surgery
General Practice
Internal Medicine
Obstetrics and Gynecology
Pediatrics
Anesthesia
E.N.T.
Ophthalmology
Urology
Pathology
Radiology
Rehabilitative Medicine
Orthopedic Surgery
Emergency

The Governing Board of Providence Hospital consists of the Sisters of Providence Hospital aided by the Lay Advisory Board.

Members

Mr. J. DeRosenroll	Dr. John Orr,
Mr. A. L. Anderson	Mr. Ken Tracy
Mr. N. C. Hagan	Mr. F. L. Leboldus
Mr. George Bolen	Mr. D. Whittaker
Reverend Father C. Godin,	Mr. W. Cripps
Hospital Chaplin	

School of Nursing

Total no. of students in school	51
Average no. of graduates per year	15-20
Director of nursing	1
Director of Education	1
No. of Instructresses	5
No. of hours per week put in instructing students by doctors and nurses	18

Current Statistics on Revenue, Expenses, etc. to December 31, 1961

Revenues	\$1,023,338.97
Expenses	1,072,628.52
Loss	49,289.55

City Grants toward construction of new wing \$182,500.00

UNION HOSPITAL

<u>No. of Beds</u>	
Private	39
Semi-Private	70
Wards	145

NOTE: The Staff Division at the Union Hospital is similar to that of the Providence Hospital.

Board Members - Executive

Mr. J. G. Knox
 Mr. W. G. Scott
 Mr. O. C. Chappel
 Mr. Andrew Tait
 Mr. A.S. Haggerty
 Mr. Fred Eberle
 Mr. T.D. Gallagher

General

Mr. W. J. Cockburn
 Mr. William Paton
 Mr. A. E. Rudd
 Mr. L.J. Lemieux
 Mr. O.B. Fysh
 Mr. R.N. Lowe
 Mr. J.R. de la Hey
 Dr. A.F. Muirhead
 Mr. Jas Harrison
 Mrs. V. Broadfoot
 Mr. Wm. W. Smith
 Mr. Robert Johnstone

It is difficult to give exact information regarding the School of Nursing as a new calendar is in the process of being prepared. There may be definite changes in the length of the course for student nurses in the next few years.

Statistics on revenue, capital charges, profit or loss, and City grants, if any, since 1957, inclusive.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue	1,058,280	1,328,092	1,503,663	1,543,786	1,709,594
Capital Expense	47,700	55,263	38,494	14,484	18,586
Profit or Loss	22,925	18,050	2,719	12,950	59.
Grants, if any	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

They are fully approved by the Canadian Council of Hospital Accreditation and operate schools for the training of X-Ray Technicians and Medical Technologists as well as the School of Nursing.

Visiting Hours

General - 2:30-3:30 p.m. and 7-8 p.m. Daily

Maternity - 2:30-3:30 p.m. and 7-8 p.m. Husbands and Mothers only.

Children's Ward-2:30-3:30 p.m. Substitute in the case of any orphan.

POLICE PROTECTION

POLICE STATION - Located at City Hall at the corner of Fairford and 1st Avenue North West.

COURTS - Held every Monday through Saturday at 9 a.m.

MAGISTRATE - Provincial - Mr. J.J. Flynn L.L.B.

The Police Department is governed by the Board of Police Commissioners composed of the following:

- Mayor O. B. Fysh
- Alderman T.L.Norman
- Lt. Co. Ralph Cawsey.

The Department consists of 38 men and three civic employees as follows:

- Chief Constable - 1
- Inspector - 1
- Detective Seargent 1
- Detectives - 4
- Acting Detectives 1
- Juvenile Officer - 1
- Patrol Seargents - 4
- Constables -26
- Clerical Staff - 3

The equipment of the Force includes:
Four cruiser cars equipped with two-way radios
One station transmitter
one motorcycle patrol

COMPOSITE STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Crininal Code of Canada	406	533	502
Federal Statutes	53	93	85
Provincial Acts	845	803	769
City Bylaws	<u>697</u>	<u>-880</u>	<u>869</u>
	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2,309</u>	<u>2,223</u>

<u>AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Accidents, no injuries sustained	634	586	564
Accidents, injuries sustained	108	144	114
Fatalities	---	4	---

The Force sends new constables to Regina and Saskatoon to attend joint training schools.

Courses carried out by the R.C.M.P. College in Regina are limited to men with ten years of service and Seargent or equivalent rank. All the detectives and Seargents, with the exception of two have had the benefit of this training.

The Police Force have a Union and all wages and salaries are established annually.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The City of Moose Jaw has one fire hall, centrally located with ready access to all parts of the city.

The Department has 42 firefighters and 3 civilian alarm operators. These men are taught good practices and applicable information to fire fighting at a training ground operated by the Department. The men are taught the operation of aerial ladder trucks, first aid practices, ladder drills, artificial respiration practice, along with operation of the pumpers, geography of the city, codes and by-laws, hose drills using foam equipment, water distribution system of the city, pre-fire planning and on-company inspections. A total of 2,222 man hours of drill were held during 1961.

EQUIPMENT

2 Class A Pumpers -- containing 400 gal. water tanks and radios which connect with city police, fire hall, and Fire Chief's car. These pumpers are capable of pumping 625 gallons per minute at 150 lbs. per square inch of pressure.

2 Class B Pumpers -- capable of pumping 600 gallons per minute at 120 lbs. per square inch of pressure.

Aerial truck--with an 80 foot ladder.

Ladder truck.

Utility truck.

Chief's Car -- radio equiped station wagon operating on the same wave band as the City Police.

17,350 feet of hose.

1103 feet of assorted ladders beside that carried on trucks.

Breathing and respiratory equipment --

- 5 self-contained Scott respirators

- 1 M.S.E. self contained unit

- Cascade cistern high

- 6 M.S.E. masks.

- 1 pneolator --M.S.E.

- 1 inolator -- M.S.E.

- 3000 watt generator unit with trailer.
- Foam generator for chemical foam
- 165 gallons of liquid foam
- 200 lbs of powdered foam
- Boat equipped with $7\frac{1}{2}$ horse power outboard motor fully equipped with resure and dragging equipment.
- Explosive meters--to detect the presence of a combination of explosive gases.

The city has 48 alarm boxes mostly in industrial and business areas. There are 580 hydrants with an average pressure of 80 lbs per square inch.

The city have a mutual aid agreement with the R.C.A.F. base and the B.A. Oil. They also have an agreement to aid towns and municipalities within a 30 mile radius including such towns as Brownlee, Drinkwater, Moose Jaw, Pense, Marquis, Tillney, Tuxford and Belle Plain.

LOSSES:

The property at risk during 1961 was estimated at \$737,200.00 as compared with \$1,640,797.00 in 1960

The estimated loss on buildings was \$80,268.00 and on contents \$27,785.00, for a total loss of \$108,053.00, which which based on a population of 33,000, gives Moose Jaw a per capita loss of \$3.27.

Below we give statistics covering a ten year period, 1952 to 1961 inclusive, showing property at risk and per capita loss for Moose Jaw and the Dominion as a whole.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.		MOOSE JAW, Sask.		DOMINION OF CANADA	
<u>Property at risk</u>		<u>Per Capita Loss</u>		<u>Per Capita Loss</u>	
1961	was \$ 737,200.00	Loss	was \$3.27	Loss	not available
1960	" \$1,640,797.00	"	" \$.96	"	" "
1959	" \$1,287,358.00	"	" \$2.49	"	was \$7.05
1958	" \$1,661,770.00	"	" \$1.42	"	" \$7.05
1957	" \$7,158,232.00	"	" \$1.38	"	" \$8.05
1956	" \$3,988,555.00	"	" \$1.26	"	" \$6.64
1955	" \$5,365,422.00	"	" \$7.89	"	" \$6.59
1954	" \$2,237,083.00	"	" \$3.68	"	" \$6.01
1953	" \$3,123,728.00	"	" \$1.44	"	" \$5.70
1952	" \$3,065,939.00	"	" \$.68	"	" \$5.61

FIRES WITH LOSSES:

Fires with a loss under	\$	10.00	.....	-0	\$	-----
" " " " from	\$	10.00 to \$	49.00	-1	\$	98.00
" " " " "	\$	50.00 to \$	99.00	-8	\$	574.00
" " " " "	\$	100.00 to \$	499.00	-13	\$	2,799.00
" " " " "	\$	500.00 to \$	999.00	-4	\$	2,783.00
" " " " "	\$	1,000.00 to \$	3,000.00	-4	\$	7,335.00
" " " " over	\$	3,000.00	.....	-6	\$	94,446.00
Total loss - Buildings & Contents.....						-39 \$108,053.00

COMPARISON OF LOSSES FOR TEN YEAR PERIOD:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Alarms</u>	<u>Loss on Buildings</u>	<u>Loss on Contents</u>	<u>Totals for Year</u>
1961	399	\$ 80,268.00	\$27,785.00	\$108,053.00
1960	342	\$ 20,140.00	\$ 9,646.00	\$ 29,786.00
1959	340	\$ 45,834.00	\$28,835.00	\$ 74,659.00
1958	398	\$ 26,604.00	\$16,053.00	\$ 42,657.00
1957	408	\$ 20,802.00	\$20,505.00	\$ 41,307.00
1956	447	\$ 27,513.00	\$10,262.00	\$ 37,775.00
1955	407	\$152,479.00	\$92,235.00	\$244,714.00
1954	394	\$ 53,766.00	\$60,327.00	\$114,094.00
1953	446	\$ 19,896.00	\$15,987.00	\$ 35,883.00
1952	430	\$ 11,784.00	\$ 5,248.00	\$ 17,032.00
Average for 10 years	401	\$ 45,908.60	\$28,688.30	\$ 74,596.00

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS ON THE
MOOSE JAW TRANSIT SYSTEM

REVENUE

PASSENGER	\$	143,601.03	
CHARTER		1,052.53	
POST OFFICE CONTRACT		1,800.00	
ADVERTISING		1,015.11	
SUNDRY		<u>750.80</u>	\$ <u>148,219.47</u>

EXPENDITURES
TRANSPORTATION

WAGES	74,141.45	
OPERATION SUPPLIES	10,742.68	
UNIFORMS	460.51	
TICKETS AND TRANSFERS	986.64	
SUNDRY	<u>59.16</u>	<u>86,390.44</u>

GARAGE

WAGES	24,694.71	
OTHERS	<u>20,139.07</u>	44,833.58

ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES	9,566.71	
OTHERS	<u>12,857.32</u>	22,424.03
		<u>-22,148.69</u>
		175,796.74

NEW DEFICIT for the year 1961

27,577.27
\$ 148,577.27

SUMMARY

	<u>Milage</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
1959	331,705	1,507,778
1960	347,092	1,337,240
1961	334,397	1,212,873

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Cost Per Mile</u>	<u>Revenue per Mile</u>
1959	\$ 143,146.78	\$.56	\$.44
1960	151,801.94	.55	.449
1961	143,601.03	.525	.443

FEDERAL POST OFFICE

POSTMASTER ...A. Lust.

The Federal Post Office in the City of Moose Jaw is situated on Ross Street West in their new building. The Post Office employs 99 people excluding Casuals. There is supplied to the City two (2) letter pickups and three (3) in the business district. There is Daily Postal delivery to residential areas and two (2) and in some areas three (3) in the business district. Besides these services, there is Special Delivery 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Post Office has available Post Office Boxes and General Delivery Service.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDERS AND BUSINESS PLACES ON EACH
LETTER CARRIER WALK IN THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW, SASK

<u>WALK</u>	<u>HOUSE HOLDERS</u>	<u>BUSINESS PLACES</u>
1	228	162
2	185	144
3	435	12
4	442	94
5	476	30
6	522	5
7	472	17
8	423	9
9	408	12
10	414	13
11	453	9
12	478	9
13	489	34
14	487	21
15	479	36
16	494	12
17	465	7
18	437	13
19	432	7
20	220	4
20A	202	12
Boxholders	479	227
General Delivery	89	3
Sub Office #1	219	3
Sub Office #2	99	1
Sub Office #4	92	1
TOTALS	9619	897

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL TIMES OF MAILS AT THE
MOOSE JAW POST OFFICE - EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1962.
ALL TIMES QUOTED ARE CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CLOSING TIME OF MAILS

Via	To	Frequency	Mails Close At
H.S. 3	Saskatoon	Daily ex Mon	1:20 am
Trn. #2 CPR	Regina (Toronto-Montreal Air)	Sunday	2:00 am
H.S. #49	Assiniboia	Daily ex Sun	3:20 am
H.S. #2	Regina (Vancouver Air)	Daily ex Sun	4:00 am
Trn. #1 CPR	Calgary & Vancouver	Daily	5:15 am
Trn. #8 CPR	Main Line East	Daily	8:00 am
H.S.	M.Jaw-Mitchellton via Ardill	Saturday	8:00 am
H.S. #71	Swift Current (West Mail)	Daily ex Sun	8:25 am
H.S. #51	Swift Current locals	Daily ex Sun	8:30 am
Trn. #501 CNR	Mawer	Monday	8:45 am
Trn. #523 CNR	Mawer	Wed., Fri.	8:45 am
Trn. #615 CPR	Congress	Tu. Thur. Sat	8:45 am
Trn. #586 CNR	Radville	Tu. Thur	8:45 am
H.S. #16	Soo Line	Daily ex Sun	8:45 am
H.S.	M.Jaw-Mitchellton via Ardill	Wednesday	9:30 am
Tr. 567:536 CNR	Mitchellton	Tues. Thur.	9:50 am
Tr. #601 CPR	Swift Current via Coderre	Monday	9:50 am
H.S. #10	Belle Plaine, Pense, Grand Coulee	Daily ex Sun	10:00 am
H.S. #63	Outlook; Rosetown-North	Dy. ex Sun.	10:30 am
H.S. #47 & #62	Weyburn, Assiniboia, Shaunavon & R.C.A.F. Station M.Jaw	Dy. ex Sun.	10:40 am
Trn. #568-535	Stoney Beach, Keystown, Adams, Regina	Saturday	12:30 Noon
Trn. #522:559 CNR	Stoney Beach, Keystown, Adams, Regina	Wednesday	3:30 pm
H.S. 12	Regina (East & West Air Mail)	Daily ex Sat	6:20 pm
Tr. #7 CPR	Main Line West	Daily	7:20 pm
H.S. #20	Regina, Moosomin, Winnipeg (Calgary Air)	Daily ex Sat	8:45 pm

APPROXIMATE ARRIVAL TIMES OF MAIL AT OFFICE

Via	From	Frequency	Approx. Arr. Time
H.S. #3	Regina	Daily ex Mon	1:30 am
Tr. #2	Vancouver	Daily	2:50 am
H.S. #2	Saskatoon	Daily ex Sun	4:10 am
Tr. #1 CPR	Montreal & Winnipeg	Daily	6:00 am
H.S. #64	Outlook-Rosetown & North	Daily ex Mon	6:25 am
H.S. #19	Winnipeg, Moosomin & Regina	Daily ex Sun	7:45 am
H.S. #50	Assiniboia	Daily ex Sun	8:15 am
Trn. #8 CPR	Main Line West	Daily	8:45 am
H.S. #9	Regina (Air Mail)	Daily ex Sun	9:15 am
Trn. #567/536 CNR	Adams, Keystown, Stoney Beach	Tu. Thur	10:35 am
Trn. #568/535 CNR	Mitchellton	Saturday	1:15 pm
Trn. #564 CNR	Mawer	Saturday	11:15 am
Trn. #602 CPR	Swift Current via Coderre	Friday	3:05 pm
Trn. #522/559 CNR	Mitchellton	Wednesday	4:15 pm
Trn. #502/524 CNR	Mawer	Tu. Thur	4:15 pm
Trn. #585 CNR	Radville	Mon. Friday	4:15 pm
H.S. #48	Shaunavon, Assa. & RCAF STn. MJaw	Daily ex Sun	5:15 pm
H.S. #52	Swift Current locals	Daily ex Sun	6:50 pm
H.S. #72	Calgary, Med. Hat, Swift Current	Daily ex Sun	7:15 pm
H.S. #61	Weyburn & Assiniboia	Daily ex Sun	7:55 pm
H.S. #15	Soo Line	Daily ex Sun	8:00 pm
Trn. #616 CPR	Congress	Mon. Wed. Fri.	8:10 pm
Trn. #7	Main Line East	Daily	8:10 pm
H.S. #11	Regina	Daily ex Sat	10:15 pm

The following are revenue figures from 1939 to 1961:

1939	108,472.47
1940	119,958.39
1941	146,958.39
1942	166,837.77
1943	202,525.52
1944	236,861.41
1945	208,889.09
1946	205,581.70
1947	210,973.87
1948	216,671.67
1949	211,269.70
1950	205,202.47
1951	228,808.21
1952	244,979.60
1953	247,632.31
1954	268,590.63
1955	281,235.63
1956	286,703.02
1957	294,996.95
1958	303,422.48
1959	301,797.54
1960	310,483.74
1961	299,067.75

In the future, it is expected that the revenue for the next five years will average approximately \$300,000 per annum.

RECREATION FACILITIESCIVIC CENTRE:

The ultra-conservatively designed Civic Centre has a seating capacity of 3000 people. It won the Massey Award for architecture in 1961. The building is equipped with an ice surface for hockey games and a stage can be quickly provided for any other public function. Because of the nature of the roof design there are no supporting posts to block vision. The Civic Centre is located in the Exhibition grounds and parking or accessability is no problem.

MOOSE JAW NATIITORIUM:

This large indoor pool is provided with mineral water pumped from a well 400 feet deep. The pool is provided with life guard services at all times.

MOOSE JAW TENNIS COURTS:

The courts are centrally located in Crescent Park which is right in the geographical centre of the city.

BOWLING, CURLING:

Moose Jaw has two private bowling and curling establishments.

ROSS WELLS PARK:

This brand new city owned and operated baseball park is the finest in Western Canada for a city of this size. The field is turfed and bleachers are made of concrete.

MEMORIAL FIELD :

Located right opposite Ross Wells Park this publicly owned park is used for softball and local football.

SPORTS:

Moose Jaw has two hockey teams, one junior and one senior, who play in a league comprising of teams from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. The Junior team is called the Canucks and the senior team, the Plamors.

Moose Jaw probably has one of the most extensively organized program for sports for children and teen-agers than any other Canadian city. All youngsters wishing to play any

sport, whether it be hockey, baseball or football, are given the opportunity. The leagues are operated on donations from the public and by volunteer workers. An example of the extensiveness of its scope is the fact that there were 1200 boys under the age of 15 playing baseball in organized league play this summer.

PLAMOR BOOSTER CLUB:

Raises funds to aid in financing the extensive sports program for youth in the city. One of their most recent projects is the building of a dual ice surface, closed in skating and hockey arena on Moose Jaw's South Hill.

THE CITY OFFERS:

Supervised playgrounds which have been equiped by the Kinsmen Club and are operated by the city.

Outdoor skating rinks at the sites of all playgrounds in the city.

A publicly owned and operated bathing beach on the Moose Jaw River with life guard services.

LABOUR

The labour situation in Moose Jaw is very good. There is an abundant supply. The wage rates are comparable with the rest of Saskatchewan which has an average weekly wage of \$72.10. The average weekly wage for Canada is \$75.80.

The Saskatchewan Technical School provides employers with young, healthy, industrious, skilled and semi-skilled labour. For more detail on courses offered and extent of courses offered, please refer to section: Saskatchewan Technical School.

Harmonious labour-management relations are the rule in Moose Jaw with no local strikes having occurred in Moose Jaw since All minor disputes have been successfully handled by conciliation boards.

The labour force in Moose Jaw has been estimated as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Population (1961 census)			
	33,206	16,423	16,783
Labour force	10,950	8,026	2,924
(a) Employed (including employers and self-employed)	10,150	7,526	2,624
(b) Seeking jobs	800	500	300

A great amount of construction accounts for a relatively high percentage of employees engaged in construction. An especially high percentage of employees engaged in transportation is due to three factors:

- (1) Refineries trucking out large quantities of petroleum products.
- (2) C.P.R. divisional point and most of the grain on a C.P.R. line in Southern and Central Saskatchewan is handled through Moose Jaw.
- (3) With Regina being relatively close, often a large percentage of manufactured goods is marketed there and trucked between the two cities daily. In some instances, companies which had a plant in both Regina and Moose Jaw have found it to their advantage to have each plant specialize e.g., Canadian Bakeries and Weston's Bakeries bake all bread in one plant and

all buns and pastries in the other and interchange products daily.

Employment reaches a low level during the winter months and a peak during the summer. This is caused by the inability of construction to carry on during the winter and by the fact that many farm people move into the city for the winter and look for jobs.

Moose Jaw has its own National Employment Service Office and any demand for labour can be readily met--if not from the city itself, from the outlying areas.

IN SUMMARY:

Labour supply is abundant. There is a good supply of skilled or semi-skilled labour. Wages are below national average.

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES
MOOSE JAW
October 1, 1961

Office Occupations	Average	Salary Rate Per Week All Industries Predominant Range	Manufacturing Average
<u>Male</u>			
Accounting Clerk, Junior	59.96	50.77-69.23	59.30
Accounting Clerk, Senior	82.83	- -	-
Bookkeeper, Senior	94.10	- -	-
Clerk, Junior	84.63	40.00-57.69	52.47
Clerk, Intermediate	73.42	63.46-80.77	75.42
Clerk, Senior	83.66	69.23-96.92	84.45
Cost Accounting Clerk, Junior	-	- -	--
Cost Accounting Clerk, Senior	-	- -	-
Draughtsman, Junior	-	- -	-
Draughtsman, Inter- mediate	-	- -	-
Draughtsman, Senior	-	- -	---
Material Record Clerk	82.98	- -	-
Office Boy	-	- -	-
Order Clerk	57.61	- -	-
Payroll Clerk	-	- -	-
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	- -	-
<u>Female</u>			
Accounting Clerk, Junior	44.51	36.92-54.74	44.19
Accounting Clerk, Senior	59.46	- -	-
Billing Machine Operator	54.87	46.15-65.08	-
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	52.24	39.23-64.00	55.62
Calculating Machine Operator	49.74	- -	52.79
Clerk, Junior	43.32	- -	-
Clerk, Intermediate	48.88	42.00-56.00	-
Clerk, Senior	-	- -	-
Cost Accounting Clerk, Junior	-	- -	-
Cost Accounting Clerk, Senior	-	- -	-
Filing Clerk	45.44	- -	-
Key Punch Operator, Junior	-	- -	-
Key Punch Operator, Senior	-	- -	-
Material Record Clerk	-	- -	-
Order Clerk	47.63	- -	47.57
Payroll Clerk	59.01	- -	-
Secretary, Junior	49.73	- -	-
Secretary, Senior	60.87	- -	-
Stenographer, Junior	46.89	40.00-51.93	-
Stenographer, Senior	56.54	49.62-64.38	56.34
Tabulating Machine Operator	-	- -	-
Telephone-Switchboard Operator	-	- -	-
Typist-Junior	45.99	40.38-51.92	48.80
Typist-Senior	52.37	- -	-

COMMUNITY WAGE AND SALARY RATES
MOOSE JAW
October 1st, 1961.

Office Occupation	Average	Salary Rate Per Week All Industries Predominant Range		Manufacturing Average
<u>Maintenance and Service Occupations and Labourers</u>				
<u>Male</u>				
Carpenter	2.18	-	-	-
Electrician	-	-	-	-
Machinist	2.35	2.14	- 2.69	2.36
Mechanic	1.93	-	-	-
Millwright	-	-	-	-
Pipfitter	-	-	-	-
Tool and Die Maker	-	-	-	-
Welder	2.31	-	-	-
<u>Service Occupations</u>				
Power Trucker	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer 1st Class	-	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer 2nd Class	2.66	2.05	2.99	2.66
Stationary Engineer 3rd Class	2.00	-	-	-
Stationary Engineer 4th Class	-	-	-	-
Stationary Fireman	1.93	-	-	-
Truck Driver-Heavy Truck	1.45	1.30	- 1.73	-
Truck Driver-Light Truck	1.72	1.62	- 1.97	1.72
General Labourer	1.47	1.18	- 1.89	1.60

For those catagories that do not have wages or salary rates stated, there is not sufficient of them to set a community trend.

Explanations on how the figures were arrived at, and a job description of the different divisions, is available through the Industrial Development Survey File.

PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES

ACCOUNTANTS CHARTERED	2
ADVERTISING	4
ARCHITECTS	1
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS	8
BEAUTY PARLORS	22
COLLECTION AGENCIES	3
CUSTOMS BROKERS	1
DRESSMAKERS	3
CONSULTING ENGINEERS	1
JANITOR SERVICES	2
LOCKSMITHS AND GUNSMITHS	2
PHOTOGRAPHERS	4
PIANO TUNING	3
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS	2
RADIO REPAIR	8
SURVEYORS	2
TAILORS	
TRUST COMPANY	1
UPHOLSTERERS	4
WINDOW CLEANERS	4
<u>HEALTH SERVICES</u>	
PHYSICIANS	66
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	3
DENTISTS	12
CHIROPRACTORS	3
VETERINARY SURGEONS	2
VETERINARY HOSPITALS	1
DRUG STORES	9
PSYCHIATRISTS	3
DENTAL LABORATORIES	2
OPTOMETRISTS	7
MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE	1
FUNERAL PARLORS	2

PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLSSCHOOL BOARD:

PUBLIC: Mr. Les Turner - Chairman
 Dr. K. Glenn
 Mr. K. Bidwell
 Mr. N.C. Allen
 Mr. J. Johnson
 Mr. Murrey Dubinsky, L.L.B.
 Mr. Roy Dickenson, L.L.B.

COLLEGIATE: Mr. Les Turner - Chairman
 Dr. K. Glenn
 Mr. N.C. Allen
 Mr. Ken Bidwell
 Mrs. N. Dunn

A vocational education committee whose prupose it is to help set up the courses taught at Technical High school consists of the Collegiate Board and three other appointed members; Mr. Frank Joyner, Mr. F. Oliver and Mr. Phil Wagner. Mr Oliver represents the C.P.R. running trades and Mr. Wagner represents the Trades and Labour Council of Moose Jaw.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS: Mr. M.A.E. Peacock.

Population statistics show that schools to hold an additional 1844 pupils must be built within the next four years to cope with the natural increase in population which will be entering schools in the next four years.

NO. OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOMS	<u>1962-63</u>		<u>Enrol- ment</u>	<u>Principal Principal</u>	<u>Location Location</u>
	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1961-62</u>			
King Edward	15	15	412	G.M.Dunlop	Main & Iroquois
Empire	18	16	520	K.A.Lee	7th & Coteau S.W.
Westmount	14	15	459	G.G.King	Westmount Sub.
Prince Arthur	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	726	H.C.Bratten	600 Atha.E.
Victoria	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	C.E.McBride	High & 1st N.E.
Ross	15	15	450	B.A.Lowick	Willow & Oak St.
Alexandra	14	15	364	J.Ruddy	4th & Ominica N.W.
King George	19	19	625	H. Murray	Sask & 5th N.W.
Queen Elizabeth	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	309	L.M.Lackey	9th Ave.N.W.
William Grayson	17	17	590	C.A.Snell	8th & Car-
Palliser Heights	17	17	597	L.F.Henderson	ibou St. Francis St.

Total Number of School Rooms 1962-63	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Number of School Rooms 1961-62	167
Total Enrolment (Estimate)	5222
Extra Rooms - 1 Palliser Heights	
Relieving - 5	

<u>NUMBER OF TEACHERS (Including Principals)</u>		<u>Form Rooms</u>	
	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	
Central	29	27	
Riverview	24	22	
Technical	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>	
	89	85	
Guidance	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	
	91	86	
Increase this year		5	

1962 ENROLMENT

Riverview	620	Mr. A. E. Davies, B.Ed., B.Sc.,
Central	700	Mr. L.M. Chapman, M.Sc., B.Paed.
Technical	<u>625</u>	Mr. A.F. Feltham, B.A., B. Ed.
	<u>1945</u>	

Probably 1900 to 1950 pupils.

SASKATCHEWAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The institute started classes in temporary quarters in Regina in the fall of 1958. It moved to its present quarters in June of 1959. The building formerly occupied by the Saskatchewan Teacher's College provides administrative area and some classroom space. A new building 400' by 180' was opened in January of 1960, and in September of 1960 a new classroom building with twenty-four classrooms was opened. A new cafeteria and a large gymnasium have also been completed for student use. A spacious and well furnished student lounge is also provided.

At present time there is an extension to the shop area being built and it will be completed by June, 1963.

The eventual size and extent of courses which will be reached at the institute is hard to predict but buildings and equipment which have already been provided offer great opportunities to expand.

THE INSTITUTE program includes:

1. Technical training at the post high school level.
2. Pre-employment winter training.
3. "In-school" training of apprentices.
4. Winter training of unemployed persons.
5. Special courses.

TECHNICAL COURSES

1. Architectural technology.
2. Civil engineering technology.
3. Electrical engineering technology.
4. Mechanical engineering technology.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

1. Accounting and administration.
2. Secretarial Science.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRADES:

Autobody Repair
 Building Construction
 Electrical Construction
 Diesel Mechanics
 Farm Mechanics
 Motor Vehicle Mechanics Repair
 Food Service
 Plumbing and Gasfitting
 Radio and Television Servicing
 Welding

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Auto Body	Pipefitting
Bricklaying	Plastering
Carpentry	Plumbing
Electrical	Radio and TV Service
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	Sheet Metal
Painting	Arc and Gas Welding

The Saskatchewan Government works in close association with the apprenticeship training plan. Assistance is available to industries wishing to train a group of men a specialized or unique trade. The Government will give financial assistance to any employer or employee wishing to train under the apprenticeship plan. Training is provided free of charge.

PERMANENT STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

R.J. Reynolds, B.Sc., B.Ed.	Principal
T.H. Taylor, B.Ed.	Shop Director
R. L. Gardner, B.Comm.	Vocational Director Business Administrative Officer

TECHNOLOGY

N. A. Ayers, B.A. Related Subjects

G.H. Carlson, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.... Architectural Technology

S.H. Diamond, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.... Architectural Technology

L. Dinter, B.E. (Agric) Jr. E.I.C. Mech.. Engineering Technology

W.D. Finlayson, B.Ed. Related Subjects

A.A. Gorkoff, B.E. (Civil) B.A. (Math.)
P.Eng., M.E.I.C., M.A.S.E.E.... Civil Engineering Technology

W.G. Hinz, B.E. (Elect.) P.Eng.,
M.E.I.C. Electrical Engineering Technology

L.L. Lang, B.Ed. Recreational Director

G.S. Lane, B.Comm. Business Education

J.W. McGuffin, B.E. (Elect.) P.Eng.,
M.E.I.C. Electrical Engineering Technology

W.D. McKay, B.E. (Elect.) Dip. Ed.,
Jr. E.I.C. Electrical Engineering Technology

R.L. Meyer, B. Comm. Business Education

J.A. Peden, B.Sc. (C.E.), P.Eng.,
M.E.I.C. Civil Engineering Technology

J.H. Perry, B.Ed. Related Subjects

R.G. Sanders, B.E. (Civil), P.Eng., M.E.I.C.... Related Subjects

J.B. Swinton, B.Comm Business Education

Miss A.F. Workman, B.A., B.L.S. Librarian

TRADES TRAINING

B.C. Albert. Food Service

K.E. Berglind. Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair

G.M. Brown. Building Construction

T.S. Burton. Radio & Television Servicing

E. Cozma. Radio & Television Servicing

R. Gale. Building Construction

J. Hemstalk. Food Service

M.E.M. Klinck. Electrical Construction

E.A. MacDonald. Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair

J.H. Martin. Welding

A.D. Munroe. Auto Body Repair

R.R. Palmer. Building Construction

E.T. Parsons. Plumbing

TRADES TRAINING

E.L. Plosz Motor Vehicle Mechanical R pair
R.R. Purdy.....Electrical Construction
R.H. Schultz Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair
A. Sterling..... Sheet Metal
W.J. Straub.....Deisel
R.T. Walker..... Plumbing

OFFICE STAFF

Miss S.P. Staples Secretary to the Principal
J.S. Adkins, Mrs. H.E.E. Brunsdon, E.W. Collard, Mrs. L.P.
Draper, Miss C.M. Ludwar, Mrs. A. Perthius, Mrs. I. Petch,
R.F. Sauer.

TECHNOLOGIES

	<u>Enrolment</u>	
Architectural (1st Year)	18	
Architectural (2nd Year)	12	
Civil Engineering (1st Year)	31	
Civil Engineering (2nd Year)	24	
Electrical Engineering (1st Year)	28	
Electrical Engineering (2nd Year)	13	
Junior Accounting (1st Year)	11	
Mechanical Engineering (1st Year)	12	
Secretarial Science (1st Year)	13	
Secretarial Science (2nd Year)	<u>7</u>	169

TRADES (PRE-EMPLOYMENT)

Auto Body Repair	10	
Carpentry	9	
Electrical Construction	14	
Food Service Training	10	
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair	30	
Plumbing	10	
Radio & Television Servicing	34	
Welding	<u>17</u>	134

TRADES (APPRENTICES)

Auto Body Repair:			
Group 1	14		
Group 2	8		
Group 3	<u>6</u>	28	
Bricklaying:			
Group 1	11		
Group 2	<u>9</u>	20	
Carpentry:			
Group 1 (1st Class)	24		
Group 1 (2nd Class)	14		
Group 2	43		
Group 3	<u>66</u>	147	
Electrical Construction:			
Group 1	32		
Group 2	56		
Group 3	<u>36</u>	124	
Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair:			
Group 1 (1st Class)	39		
Group 1 (2nd Class)	28		
Group 2	72		
Group 3	70		
Group 4	<u>43</u>	252	
Painting & Decorating:			
Group 1	15		
Group 2	<u>8</u>	23	
Plumbing:			
Group 1 (1st Class)	12		
Group 1 (2nd Class)	32		
Group 2	45		
Group 3	31		
Group 4	<u>27</u>	147	
Radio & Television Servicing:			
Group 1	11		
Group 2	7		
Group 3	<u>13</u>	31	

Sheet Metal:			
Group 1	17		
Group 2	21		
Group 3	<u>19</u>	57	

Welding:			
Group 1	13		
Group 2	17		
Group 3 (Arc)	6		
Group 3 (Gas)	<u>3</u>	39	868

SCHEDULE 5 (SPECIAL WINTER TRAINING

1171

Auto Body Repair:			
1st Class	10		
2nd Class	6		
3rd Class	<u>11</u>	27	

Bricklaying:			
1st Class	6		
2nd Class	6		
3rd Class	<u>6</u>	18	

Carpentry:		13	
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Electrical Constuction:			
1st Class	7		
2nd Class	<u>10</u>	17	

Motor Vehicle Mechanical Repair:			
1st Class	15		
2nd Class	7		
3rd Class	<u>12</u>	34	

Painting & Decorating:		1	
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Plumbing:			
1st Class	6		
2nd Class	7		
3rd Class	11		
4th Class	<u>13</u>	37	

Sheet Metal:		4	
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Welding:			
1st Class	9		
2nd Class	8		
3rd Class	<u>13</u>	<u>30</u>	181

SCHEDULE "P" (TRAINING IN PRIMARY INDUSTRIES)

Farm Mechanics:			
1st Class	20		
2nd Class	<u>29</u>	49	
Farm Welding:		14	

SPECIAL

Department of Highways:			
M.V.M.R.	6		
Aerial Photography Interpretation	41		
Planning & Design	22		
Technicians (1st Yr)	28		
Welding	<u>13</u>	110	

Driver Instructor's Course:			
Advanced	14		
Basic	<u>45</u>	50	

Food Handling (Natural Resources)	23
Gasfitting-Plumbing	15
Maintenance of Commercial Vehicles (Sask. Trucking Association)	31
Supervisory Training (Basic Instruction - Fed. Dept. Labour	<u>9</u>

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AGRICULTURAL LAND AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

The City of Moose Jaw lies near the centre of Agricultural Representative District No. 8. All the district lies within the Moose Jaw trading area.

To the north and east of Moose Jaw there is a large, heavy clay area, or a dark brown soil area. This area is generally regarded as a sure-crop area. Wheat and barley are the two best crops for the dark brown soil area, although oats often produce proportionately heavier yields. Land of the dark-brown, heavy-clay variety is about \$80 - \$100 per acre.

South of Moose Jaw and west we find clay loam and sandy-clay loam areas. These areas are interspersed with land of the gravelly loam and sand-gravel varieties. More ranching is done in the southern part of District No. 8, especially towards the Old Wives Lake area where the land is of the sand-gravel variety. Wheat, barley and oats are again the main crops in these areas, with some flax being grown. The price of land varies from \$55 per acre for the clay-loam variety of land to \$25 per acre for the sandy-gravel variety.

The average rainfall for District No. 8 is 10-12 inches.

Most of District No. 8 has a growing season of 115 to 120 days.

Some rape and mustard seed has been grown in the Moose Jaw area in more recent years and attempts to do so have been very successful.

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Representative strives to institute a program of better land use and good husbandry, which will lead to greater agricultural stability.

University of Saskatchewan - The services offered by the University of Saskatchewan are unique and Saskatchewan's is probably the only University in North America to provide such service free of charge. It provides:

- (1) Protective and regulatory service
- (2) Experimental and research work
- (3) Land and water conservation projects and ideas.

The University very willingly conducts research into plant diseases and their cures, development of new varieties, and animal diseases and cures.

The Colleg of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan is one of the top Colleges in North America, and it offers a four-year course leading to a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

The University also offers a two-year course during the winter, leading to a diploma from the School of Agriculture. This two-year course stresses the practical side of farming, while at the same time it acquaints farmers with new machinery, methods and ideas on scientific farming.

THE PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT offers farmers such assistance as free research, and half the cost of construction of irrigation projects.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE keeps accurate statistics on production, condition and markets for farm produce. It co-ordinates extensive programs to assist farm people to make better use of their resources. They also operate plants for the custom cleaning of forage seed and cereal grains. One such plant operates in the City of Moose Jaw.

The present Agricultural Representative for Moose Jaw is Mr. Jack Braideck, 69 High Street West, Moose Jaw.

INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL LAND

Due to the location of the C.P.R. main line which runs through the City in an East-West direction the city has developed on lines based on its location.

The main business section grew up on the north side of the tracks which resulted in the bulk of residential development being established there also. Some residential development took place south of the tracks but the combination creek bed and railway yards form a barrier between north and south.

Industrial development quite logically took place along the C.P.R. main line and established itself in the break between the north and south parts of the city.

Wholesale and light industrial areas developed on track-age adjacent to the central business district.

The site of the city is relatively flat and there is no particular difficulties in extending grid systems over almost the entire area apart from crossing from south to north.

The city has a progressive zoning and development program which is aided by the fact that the city itself owns the majority of land ideally located for future expansion.

ZONING

HEAVY INDUSTRIAL: Generally located along the C.P.R. main line and on the east side of the city and includes zones marked Hillcrest, Crescent View, Crescent Heights, all the area along C.P.R. main line, and to the west much of the zones marked Westmore, Sunnyside, Dunmore, and all of the zone called Industrial Centre which is a huge zone on the West side of Moose Jaw and as yet undeveloped.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL: Includes the area north of the present residential area to the Trans-Canada Highway, The zones marked Fairview, University Heights, Rothsay Park, Slater, Westmount, Westheath and Sunnyside. These areas, too, have much room for new light industries.

More detailed zoning information can be obtained by writing the Chamber of Commerce, Moose Jaw.

COST OF LAND

Land prices in Moose Jaw are very reasonable with assessed prices at \$200 per acre in zones as yet undeveloped, to around \$1,200 per acre in fully developed areas. Market price for land in a developed zone would average around \$3,000 per acre.

SPUR TRACKS

Spur tracks can be provided at a relatively low cost due to the fact that industrial zones have built up along the C.P.R. main line. Tracks are provided at a cost of about \$800 per lineal foot.

BUILDINGS

Much warehouse space already serviced with spur lines, water, and sewage is readily available to any concern who needs space within the present business area.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Approximately 700 acres of land has been allocated for the future expansion of the city.

ELECTRICITYELECTRICAL RATES - CITY OF MOOSE JAW

Industrial and residential power is supplied by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING

Demand Charge - 42 cents per month per kilowatt of connected load.

First 100 KWH used per month per KW of connected load
@ 3.41¢ per KWH

Over 100 KWH used per month per KW of connected load
@ 2.17¢ per KWH

Minimum Monthly Bill - 93cents.

RESIDENTIAL COMBINATION (ELECTRIC RANGE OR WATER HEATER)

Demand charge - 93 cents per month, including first 15 KWH used.

Next 80 KWH used per month @ 2.48¢ per KWH

Next 80 KWH used per month @ 2.17¢ per KWH

Over 175 KWH used per month @ 1.24¢ per KWH

Minimum monthly bill - 93 cents.

The above schedules are based on a demand of 2 KW. For any increase in the demand, service charge and hours of use will be adjusted accordingly.

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

Demand Charge - 42 cents per month per KW of connected load.

First 100 KWH used per month per KW of connected load
@ 3.41¢ per KWH

Over 100 KWH used per month per KW of connected load
@ 2.17¢ per KWH

Minimum Monthly Bill - 91 cents.

COMMERCIAL POWER - Under 150 KW or 200 HP

Demand Charge - 42 cents per HP or 56 cents per KW per month.

First 50 KWH used per month per HP or KW of connected load @ 2.48¢ per KWH

Next 50 KWH used per month per HP or KW of connected load @ 2.17¢ per KWH

Over 100 KWH used per month per HP or KW of connected load @ 1.24¢ per KWH

PLEASE NOTE

In accordance with the agreement between the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and the City of Moose Jaw and at the request of the city council, a surcharge, in the amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be added to all customers accounts billed on the above rate schedules.

The above rates are also subject to the 5% E. & H. tax. A prompt payment discount of 5% calculated on the energy and demand charges only will be given if account is paid within 10 days.

INDUSTRIAL POWER RATE SCHEDULE (75 to 300 KVA)

AVAILABILITY

Industrial three-phase power service under this rate schedule is made available from the Corporation's electrical system on special application where adequate generation and transmission facilities are available.

APPLICABILITY

This rate schedule is applicable to mining, processing, manufacturing or any other industrial type of operation with three-phase power service requirements of 75 KVA to 300 KVA. Lighting will be permitted. This rate schedule is not available to commercial customers.

CHARGES

BILLING DEMAND

- (1) The monthly billing demand shall be the maximum KVA demand registered during the current October first to March thirty-first period. The maximum demand so registered shall establish the billing demand for such month and for the following eleven (11) months unless exceeded in the subsequent October first to March thirty-first period.
- (2) The monthly billing demand shall not be less than 75 KVA, nor less than fifty (50) per cent of the actual registered demand in any of the previous twelve (12) months.
- (3) Should power service supplied hereunder be initially made available prior to the October to March billing period, the monthly billing demand shall be the highest registered KVA demand for such month until such billing period commences.

DEMAND CHARGE

\$1.50 per KVA of the billing demand.

ENERGY CHARGE

First 75 hrs. use of the billing demand @ 2.25¢ per kwhr.
 Next 75 hrs. use of the billing demand @ 1.50¢ per kwhr.
 Over 150 hrs. use of the billing demand @ .75¢ per kwhr.

MINIMUM BILL

The monthly minimum bill shall be the demand charge.

GENERAL

The schedule of which this rate is a part includes certain terms and conditions of service defined in the **Standard Industrial Electrical Supply Agreement** and are in part outlined briefly below.

TERM OF CONTRACT

The initial term shall be for three years and thereafter from year to year subject to termination upon six months' written notice by either party.

POINT OF DELIVERY

Power Service will be made available at the secondary terminals of the substation on the consumer's premises. The consumer will take delivery at one of the Corporation's standard three-phase service voltages of 240, 480 or 2,400 volts. Consumer to supply transformers if non-standard voltage is required.

EQUIPMENT

Electrical equipment must be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the Corporation's electrical system and all electrical characteristics of the equipment installed must meet with the approval of the Corporation. The electrical equipment and installation must have the approval of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Branch of the Provincial Authorities.

CONSTRUCTION CHARGES

Where existing facilities may not be deemed adequate, a capital contribution may be required from the consumer in order to establish service.

METERING

Generally, the Corporation's metering facilities will be on a low-voltage circuit and the consumer shall provide the necessary safe space for the metering equipment.

THE SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION supplies the City of Moose Jaw with natural gas.

RATES effective October 1, 1959GENERAL RESIDENTIAL USE AND SMALL
COMMERCIAL SPACE HEATING RATE

First 3000 cubic feet per month @ \$1.30 per M cu. ft.
 Next 3000 cubic feet per month @ .80 per M cu. ft.
 Over 6000 cubic feet per month @ .54 per M cu. ft.
 Minimum monthly bill - \$3.00

LARGE COMMERCIAL RATE

First 30,000 cubic feet per month @ \$.68 per M. cu. ft.
 Next 30,000 cubic feet per month @ .52 per M. cu. ft.
 Over 60,000 cubic feet per month @ .42 per M. cu. ft.
 Minimum monthly bill - \$12.00

N.B. - 1000 cubic feet of gas will produce heat equal to approximately six gallons of domestic fuel oil.

1 cubic foot of gas = 1000 BTU

SERVICE POLICY

The following free service Policy supplied on all Natural Gas appliances including: Ranges, Waterheaters, Space-heaters, Incinerators, Unit Heaters, Furnaces, Boilers and Refrigerators.

- Relights of all above equipment
- Adjustment of all burners and pilots, calibration of thermostats and controls.
- Safety checks and efficiency tests.
- Inspection of vents, chimney and chimney clean-out.
- Fan belt and motors checked.
- Control circuits checked.

Replacement of any defective material is the responsibility of the dealer during warranty period, and of the home owner thereafter.

INDUSTRIAL RATE SCHEDULE Effective October 1, 1956

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation has a uniform tariff for industrial natural gas customers in force over our entire service area. Loads using less than 1,500 cfh are served on our Large and Small Commercial rates independently of the nature of the customer's operation.

Loads using in excess of 1,500 cfh are normally served on our Industrial Dual Fuel Rate Schedules under which, in return for particularly favourable rates, the customer is required to curtail or interrupt his use of natural gas if requested to do so by the Corporation.

CURTAILMENT

Our dual-fuel interruptible customers are divided into four Priority Classifications based upon volume requirement. Category IV having the largest volume requirement has the lowest rate for natural gas but would be the first to be curtailed and the last to be restored to the system in a period of general curtailment.

Curtailment is most likely to occur when the weather is cold and the demand for natural gas by residential and commercial customers for space heating is greatest. Normally 8-12 hours' notice of impending curtailment can be given on the basis of weather reports. However, curtailment could be requested on 15 minutes notice for emergency reasons at any time of the year.

As the temperature falls and the demand for natural gas increases Category IV customers would be asked to curtail their use of gas followed by Category III, then Category II, and finally Category I. When the weather improves Category I would be the first to be restored to the system, then Category II, Category III, and Category IV in that order.

Interruptible supply to large volume users is employed by many natural gas utilities on the North American continent faced with the problem of transporting gas over long distances to loads having sharply peaking characteristics.

Lower overall fuel costs can be obtained with the peak load of only a few days' duration annually being supplied by an alternative fuel. A substantial investment in transmission lines, compressor stations, etc., which would only be operating at full load for a few days each year, can be avoided by this means and the resultant savings are passed on to the ultimate customer in the form of lower rate schedules.

Dual-fuel or Interruptible customers are requested to provide the S.P.C. with the name and phone number of the official responsible for transferring their plant equipment to the alternative fuel which is usually achieved at the flick of a switch. Gas is normally made available during a curtailment period for operation of burner pilots, i.e. the gas is not physically turned off but the meter is read by an S.P.C. serviceman at the beginning and end of the curtailment period.

In some instances a "Firm" supply is also made available to an industrial user in order to serve small auxiliary appliances which are not readily convertible to dual-fuel operation.

For industrial operations using natural gas at several different locations on the customer's property, a single

point of delivery is established within the boundary of the customer's land and the customer assumes responsibility for gas distribution to the various points of use.

AVAILABILITY

Interruptible gas service is made available under this rate schedule for space heating and processing use in the service areas where regularly sufficient supply of natural gas adequate main capacity and pressure are available.

APPLICABILITY

To dual-fuel-fired installations where the total input exceeds 1,500 cfh. The qualifying volumes for the four rate schedules and priority classifications are listed below. Space heating loads in excess of 5% of the maximum hourly use supplied during the non-heating season will not be permitted on Priority Classification IV.

ENERGY RATE

Priority Classification	Qualifying Volumes	Rate for Natural Gas		Rate Code
I	1,500 cfh to	First	300 MCF/month @ 40¢/MCF	2X-512-XX
	2,000 MCF/month	Over	300 MCF/month @ 36¢/MCF	
	Minimum Monthly Charges			
	\$50.00			
II	2,000 MCF/month	First	1,500 MCF/month @ 35¢/MCF	2X-513-XX
	to			
	10,000 MCF/month	Over	1,500 MCF/month @ 31¢/MCF	
	Minimum Monthly Charges			
		\$250.00		
III	10,000 MCF/month	First	7,500 MCF/month @ 30¢/MCF	2X-514-XX
	to			
	50,000 MCF/month	Over	7,500 MCF/month @ 27¢/MCF	
	Minimum Monthly Charges			
		\$1,250.00		
IV	Over 50,000 MCF per month	First	60,000 MCF/month @ 27¢/MCF	2X-515-XX
		Next	90,000 MCF/month @ 26¢/MCF	
		Over	150,000 MCF/month @ 25¢/MCF	
	Minimum Monthly Charges			
		\$1.00		
		MCF of maximum daily contract demand but not less than		
		\$2,500.00		

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The schedule of which this rate is a part includes certain terms and conditions of service defined in the Standard Contract covering Interruptible Service and are in part outlined briefly below.

TERMS OF CONTRACT

The contract becomes effective when gas is first supplied and shall continue until terminated by six months' written notice by either party.

STANDBY EQUIPMENT

The customer shall have complete and adequate standby facilities for continuous plant operation and shall have sufficient storage capacity for not less than five days' continuous maximum plant operation so that gas supplied may be curtailed at the time and in the amount requested by the Corporation.

PRESSURE

Gas will be delivered at a pressure adequate to fire the customer's equipment properly, but the delivered pressure will be subject to the facilities and approval of the Corporation.

POINT OF DELIVERY

The point of delivery shall be the outlet side of the Corporation's metering and regulating facilities located on the customer's property. The customer shall be responsible for all service facilities beyond this point including the housing requirements for the Corporation's metering and regulating equipment.

CURTAILMENT

Gas supplied under this rate schedule shall be subject to curtailment or interruption and the customer shall curtail the use of gas whenever requested by the Corporation.

EQUIPMENT

The customer's gas utilization equipment shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Regulatory Bodies and the Corporation, and the characteristics of the customer's equipment shall be such as not to interfere with service to other customers or with proper metering.

WATER

The City of Moose Jaw is supplied with water from two sources, Buffalo Pound Lake and Snowdy Springs.

Buffalo Pound Lake is about 20 miles north of the City and is the site of a filtration plant serving both Moose Jaw and Regina. Present capacity of the plant is 12 million gallons per day of which Moose Jaw's legal share is 36.2% or 4.35 million gallons per day. The water is pumped from here to the High Park pumping station which presently has four pumps and this fall will have five pumps. Their sizes are 1.3, 1.8, 2.4, 2.4 and 3.2. Three are equipped with propane standby power if natural gas should not be available. The pumps are completely automatic and they maintain a constant pressure in our water system. The pumping station has direct radio contact with the filtration. Two 3 million gallon reservoirs are located at this site. The station has been designed with allowed room for more pumps and reservoirs when they become necessary.

The water from Snowdy Springs (about 80% catchment and 20% spring water) is pumped to Britannia Park reservoir and is used as an emergency or reserve supply only. The Buffalo Lake system is more than capable of handling our present water needs. However, in case of emergency, the completely automatic Britannia Park station will keep pressure in our water system normal.

If both water supplies to Moose Jaw happened to be unable to supply water for some reason, there is storage capacity in the reservoirs to run the city for three days without rationing.

Water Analysis - - - - - Jan. 1961 -Jan. 1962

MONTH	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Methyl-Orange Alkalinity	Total Hardness	Ca.	Mag.
Jan.	820	350	340	170	170
Feb.	870	370	360	180	180
March	900	376	372	186	186
April	700	304	312	147	157
May	650	277 p-17	273	132	141
June	627	256 p-16	246	104	142
July	666	259 p-28	247	103	144
August	675	278 p-38	258	113	145
September	682	297 p-51	272	125	147

October	686	292 p-18	282	131	151
Nov.	730	M-292 p-12	292	188	154
Dec.	791	330 p-11	330	152	178
Jan., 1962	847	356 p-0	356	165	191

All figures given in parts per million as CA CO₃ for Ca. and Mg.

Moose Jaw's sewage system is of the Lagoon type and is one of the most up-to-date in Western Canada. We have two aerobic lagoons, each 75 acres, and two anaerobic lagoons, each four acres. The former are five to six feet deep and the latter are nine to ten feet deep. Lagoons are artificially created stabilization ponds which render sewage to a relatively harmless effluent

The new Crescent View Sewage Lift Station pumps all the sewage from the city to the lagoons and has a capacity of 4.3 M.G.D. with possible expansion to 7.2 M.G.D.'s, which allows for any expansion Moose Jaw may encounter in the next twenty years. At present three pumps are installed, one powered by a 125 H.P. electric motor, and the other two by 165 H.P. natural gas (convertible to propane) engines. The suction and discharge pipe lines at the station are oversized so that the ultimate capacity of 7.2 M.G.D. could even be doubled by merely replacing the existing pumps with larger pumps. It is planned to eliminate all night soil collection areas which remain in Moose Jaw.

The present sewer system is also being improved and rebuilt in the present public works program.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Some 50 years ago, it was considered essential that additional facilities should be provided in the Prairie Provinces for the storage of grain, which could not be handled in the Country Elevator System. It was then decided that the Government would construct storage facilities at certain key points throughout the Prairie Provinces, to alleviate the storage problem in those years when a big crop creates a surplus grain situation. Among other points, Moose Jaw was selected for this purpose. The Moose Jaw Canadian Government Elevator was constructed in 1914 with a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels. The elevator was equipped to clean and store grain ready for shipment for export or to the Lakehead as the case warranted. In addition, drying facilities were provided at this time for the drying of grain resulting from late harvesting.

As a result of several years of large crops, it was decided that the Government facilities to look after surplus grain storage were not adequate and it was, therefore, decided to increase the facilities at both Moose Jaw and Saskatoon elevators by a further 2,000,000 bushels. Construction of the additional facilities was carried out and completed in 1930, bringing the total storage capacity of the Moose Jaw elevator to its present 5,500,000 bushels.

Over the years the facilities which were provided by the Canadian Government Elevator at Moose Jaw have proved to be most valuable. During the war years the elevator was filled to capacity and since the war, as a result of the good crops which have been experienced on the Prairies, the facilities have been utilized to their capacity. In 1951-52, as you will recall, the crop was harvested very late and a considerable portion of it required to be dried. This elevator operated on a 24 hour basis and played no small part in the drying of the Prairie crop which was in a critical condition.

The elevator is capable of handling inward movement in a normal day of approximately 45 cars of grain and an outward movement of approximately 60 cars. Cleaning is an essential part of the operation and it should be pointed out here that the screenings obtained as a result of the cleaning of the grain are for the most part sold locally to cattle feeders and plays some part in the economy of the Municipality.

The elevator employs a total of 33 personnel on a Permanent basis and in addition, during busy periods employs upward of 20 employees on a Casual basis.

SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DAM PROJECT

The Saskatchewan River Dam Project has a multiple of uses--power, irrigation, recreation, flood control, urban and rural water supply. The first stage of the irrigation system should be completed in 1964, which will open a host of new agricultural opportunities. The first stage of power development will have an installed capacity of 187,500 Kilowatts. After the irrigation system is in operation, water allotted to power generation will produce some 600 million Kilowatt hours in an average year. The power installation at the South Saskatchewan River Dam will be integrated with the operation of Square Rapids and other units of the SPC system.

The completion of the Dam will be of major importance to Southern Saskatchewan. It will provide power for heavy industry and irrigation for a large number of new agricultural products.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DAM

Height	210 FEET
Length--Overall	16,700 FEET
Length--Main Fill	8,000 FEET
Width at Base (including upstream blanket)	3,800 FEET
Vol. of Embankment	67,000,000 CU.YD

SPILLWAY

Type--Gate Controlled Concrete Chute	
Lenth of Chute	3,830 FEET
Length of Crest	528 FEET
Discharge Capacity	265,000 C.F.S

DIVERSION WORKS

Type	TUNNELS
No. of tunnels	5
Average length	4,300 FEET
Size of tunnels	20 FT. DIA.

RESERVOIR

Area	109,600 --ACRES
Total Storage	8,000,000 Ac. Ft.
Usable Storage	2,750,000 Ac. Ft.
Length of Shoreline	475 MILES
Length of Reservoir	140 MILES
Depth of Water at Dam	185 FEET

QU'APPELLE RIVER DAM

Height	90 FEET
Length	9,000 FEET
Width at Base	700 FEET
Vol. of Embankment	7,500,000 CU. YDS

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway offer services out of Moose Jaw.

The Canadian Pacific main line passes through Moose Jaw and it is a divisional point of the C.P.R. Thusly, Moose Jaw has direct passenger, freight, and merchandising services to both the East and West coast, and intermediate points. A line of the C.P.R. runs to North Portal where it connects with the Soo line and this offers fast and direct service to and from the Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul area.

Many smaller branches run out of Moose Jaw and connect with such trading centres as Assiniboia, Rockglen, and Gravelbourg. The Sodium Sulphate plants at Ormiston, Chaplin and Bishopric are all on the branch lines of the C.P.R. out of Moose Jaw. A line running north services the South Saskatchewan Dam and continues on to Edmonton, Alta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway employs 775 employees in the city of Moose Jaw. The offices for the Moose Jaw Division are located in Moose Jaw.

TRAINS ARRIVING AND DEPARTING MOOSE JAW

<u>ARRIVES</u>	<u>TRAIN NO.</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>
5.42 AM	1 (Passenger-Canadian)	5.57 AM
2.26 AM	2 (" ")	2.41 AM
7.55 PM	7 Passenger M.Jaw-Vancouver	9.00 PM
8.30 AM	8 Passenger M.Jaw-Montreal	9.00 AM
7.15 AM	4 Passenger M.Jaw-Toronto	7.50 AM
8.20 PM	5 Passenger M.Jaw-Vancouver	8.50 PM
-	211 (RDC) M.Jaw-Macklin	11.45 AM
5.40	212 (RDC) Macklin-Moose Jaw	-
-	601 Mixed-Monday-M.Jaw-Sw.Current (Via Shamrock)	10.30 AM
2.50	602 Mixed-Friday-Sw.Current-M.Jaw. (Via Shamrock)	-
-	615 Mixed-Mon-Wed-Fri.M.Jaw-Assin.	9.30 AM
6.00 PM	616 Mixed-Tue-Tur.Sat.Assin-M.Jaw	-
-	671 Mixed-Tue-Thur-Sat-M.Jaw-Assin	9.30 AM
6.00 PM	672 Mixed-Mon-Wed-Fri-Assin-M.Jaw	-
4.45 PM	901 Thru-Frt M.Jaw-Vancouver	5.10 PM
7.00 PM	948 " " M.Jaw-Tronto	8.20 PM
2.15 AM	952 " " M.Jaw-St.John,N.B.	4.00 AM
10.05 AM	954 " " M.Jaw-Toronto	10.50 AM
7.20 AM	965 " " Toronto-M.Jaw-Vancvr.	8.30 AM
12.55 AM	979 " " M.Jaw-Spokane	3.45 AM
11.15 PM	980 " " M.Jaw-Portal	8.00 AM

TRANSPORTATION

TRUCKING: A large number of trucking firms now work in Moose Jaw. There are seven major trucking firms equipment to handle all products including petroleum, cattle and manufactured goods on a trans-canada basis. Moose Jaw has several smaller trucking firms used in short hauls and in city delivery.

Direct highway routes out of Moose Jaw to all U.S.A. points, South and Central Saskatchewan, and the fact that Moose Jaw is located on the trans-canada highway make the city an ideal distribution centre.

COMMUNICATIONS

The City of Moose Jaw offers complete communication facilities. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers complete telegraphic, teletype and telex services and the Canadian National Railways likewise. The Saskatchewan Government Telephones has facilities comparable to those of any telephone system. Its services include, to only mention a few, complete telephone and association equipment, teletype, inter-communication facilities, besides these they also lease a variety of circuit facilities for various equipment.

LIVESTOCK

The prices offered for livestock this year are the highest offered for the past ten years*, slaughter cattle are selling at an average of \$2.50 higher than at the peak time last year. Stocker steers are selling at an average of \$1.00 higher while stocker calves are selling approximately \$3.00 higher. The peak for stocker calves was in January 1961 at \$23.50 while in September, 1962 they were selling at \$26.50. Good feeder steers are selling at about \$3.00 higher than at last year's peak. Good cows are selling slightly higher than last year with an August average price of \$15.99 as compared with July, 1961's price of \$13.11 and December 1961's average price of \$14.81.

The quantity offered is lower than last year to August 31st, 1962, with 29,055 head sold as compared with 31,919 to the corresponding time last year. The lower quantity of cattle and calves is mainly due to the fact that with a shortage of feed grain and grass in 1961, many cattlemen sold, this year with a plentiful supply of feed grain and grass it is expected that many cattlemen will hold their cattle to feed through the winter months.

The number of cattle and calves handled this year by the Stock Yards was higher than at a corresponding time last year but this was due to handling and not sales. There are quite a number of head of livestock that are by-passing the Moose Jaw Yards due to trucking and rail shipments.

The United States buyers are enjoying the discount of Canadian Currency with substantial U. S. purchases of Canadian cattle. The run was heavier at the beginning of 1961 than at the end of August, 1962, due to the apparent levelling off of the price advantage. The discount of Canadian Currency should continue to attract American buyers in the future.

LIVESTOCK CONTINUED:

Hog prices are at their highest this year, with Hogs basis grade A selling at \$30.48 as compared with a January average of \$22.70.

There is a shortage of Commercial Feed Lots in the Moose Jaw area, even with the shortage of water, low priced feeds and shelter the Moose Jaw area could stand more feed lots individually owned or on the co-operative basis.

*Price Sheet No. 2.
(estimated, through the largest
run of cattle yet to come in
the fall.)

PRICE SHEET NO.1.AUGUST AVERAGE PRICES.

SLAUGHTER STEERS	\$ 26.40
GOOD HEIFERS	23.46
GOOD COWS	15.99
GOOD BULLS	17.83
GOOD FEEDER STEERS	23.71
GOOD STOCK CALVES	26.36
GOOD AND CHOICE VEAL	27.95
HOGS BASIS GRADE A	30.48

PRICE SHEET #2

	Open Jan/62	Average	Monthly Average High	Monthly Average Low
<u>STEERS</u>				
Choice	23.75-25.90	24.25	25.86	Mar. 22.56
Good	22.75-25.75	23.25	24.75	" 21.57
Med.	20.00-22.50	22.00	23.52	" 20.41
Common	18.75-	18.75	17.54	Feb 17.41
<u>HEIFERS</u>				
Choice	22.00-23.00	22.25	23.78	Mar 21.15
Good	21.00-21.75	21.50	22.67	" 20.50
Med.	17.75-20.75	19.00	21.59	Feb 18.49
Common	12.75-16.75	16.00	17.86	Jan 15.39
<u>FEEDER CALVES</u>				
Choice	22.00-22.00	22.00	23.58	Mar 21.36
Good	21.00-22.00	21.50	23.00	" 20.72
<u>COWS</u>				
Good	15.00-16.00	15.50	May 17.42	Feb 14.84
Med.	13.75-15.00	14.75	" 16.19	Jan 13.76
Common	12.25-13.50	13.00	June 15.01	Feb 12.58
Can&Cut	9.00-12.00	11.00	June 13.50	Feb 11.14
<u>BULLS</u>				
Good	15.50-16.00	15.75	July 18.85	Feb 15.71
Common	10.00-14.75	13.75	June 16.06	Feb 13.78
<u>REPLACEMENTS</u>				
<u>STEERS</u>				
Good	20.50-23.50	21.50	23.12	Feb 20.67
Common	18.25-20.25	19.00	20.70	" 17.87
<u>HEIFERS & COWS</u>				
Good	18.00-19.00	18.50	20.41	Feb 17.83
Common	11.25-17.25	16.25	18.00	" 16.10
<u>CALVES</u>				
Good & Choice				
Veal	21.00-28.25	22.00	June 30.39	Jan 21.32
Common & Med				
Veal	17.50-20.50	20.00	July 21.81	Feb 18.71
Stock Calves				
20.00-25.00		23.00	" 25.04	Mar 22.83
<u>LAMBS</u>				
Good	16.50-16.50	16.50	22.05	Jan 16.50
Common	14.00-14.00	14.00	18.75	Apr 12.00
Feeder	13.00-13.00	13.00	Apr 13.00	Apr 13.00
<u>SHEEP</u>				
Good	7.50-	7.50	8.00	Feb 7.50
Common	3.00	3.00	Jan 3.00	July 2.50
Breed Ewes - None sold to August.				
<u>HOGS (Basis Grade A)</u>				
Slaughter	22.00-23.00	22.70	July 30.10	Jan 22.69
Feeder	11.50-11.50	11.50	Apr 17.50	Feb 14.00

MOOSE JAW MARKET ANNUAL LIVESTOCK SALES

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YEAR	CATTLE	CALVES	CATTLE & CALVES	HOGS	SHEEP & LAMBS
1921	7,434	533	7,967	5,813	5,876
1922	10,297	709	11,006	14,656	7,534
1923	8,962	801	9,763	33,716	5,575
1924	11,730	1,234	12,964	60,367	6,657
1925	17,241	1,808	19,049	58,190	14,370
1926	39,491	5,019	35,510	62,144	13,930
1927	34,435	4,929	39,364	49,049	11,934
1928	26,064	3,456	29,520	40,778	15,369
1929	23,198	3,981	27,179	51,787	20,606
1930	17,402	3,684	21,086	37,245	23,352
1931	13,843	2,900	16,743	30,266	23,092
1932	10,278	2,451	12,729	26,372	26,884
1933	11,769	3,966	15,735	26,558	14,062
1934	11,426	4,266	15,692	24,337	19,600
1935	16,041	3,884	19,925	19,862	16,120
1936	15,406	5,824	21,230	30,266	15,214
1937	19,306	6,948	26,254	25,180	15,227
1938	6,429	2,293	8,722	7,388	11,243
1939	8,086	2,731	10,817	10,992	7,843
1940	9,898	2,882	12,780	18,720	18,713
1941	8,969	2,620	11,589	16,190	12,430
1942	7,786	2,513	10,299	14,025	11,974
1943	10,972	2,327	13,299	13,792	14,660
1944	14,748	3,493	18,241	23,319	18,846
1945	23,192	5,339	28,531	18,113	16,557
1946	27,690	6,945	34,635	8,194	17,732
1947	20,783	5,732	26,515	8,285	13,928
1948	30,804	8,361	39,165	7,457	5,445
1949	32,166	10,836	43,002	7,091	5,435
1950	28,168	7,969	36,137	5,670	2,731
1951	25,414	6,500	31,914	5,330	3,282
1952	14,487	5,361	19,848	5,809	2,690
1953	25,235	7,558	32,793	7,556	3,017
1954	31,193	11,344	42,537	7,255	3,411
1955	34,408	10,927	45,335	10,773	2,578
1956	40,060	11,546	51,606	10,290	2,592
1957	48,450	16,957	65,407	10,149	1,639
1958	47,077	28,151	75,229	16,860	1,749
1959	38,039	21,131	59,370	19,616	1,894
1960	36,155	18,586	54,741	12,647	3,060
1961	40,293	21,625	61,918	9,997	1,812
1961			31,919 to August 31st		
1962			29,055 to August 31st		

THE SASKATCHEWAN FEEDER SHOW AND AUCTION SALES
OF FEEDER CATTLE, CALVES AND LAMBS
MOOSE JAW STOCK YARDS
MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FEEDER CATTLE AND CALVES</u>	<u>FEEDER LAMBS AND EWES</u>
1923	1177	941
1924	781	2863
1925	814	9608
1926	1575	860
1927	1419	7908
1928	1639	10157
1929	1066	16761
1930	2101	18106
1931	2120	18844
1932	2084	21761
1933	2111	6471
1934	1817	13311
1935	2000	7816
1936	1760	8881
1937	920	9823
1938	703	6195
1939	1248	4345
1940	1771	14882
1941	1448	9740

THE SASKATCHEWAN FEEDER SHOW AND AUCTION SALES
OF FEEDER CATTLE, CALVES AND LAMBS
MOOSE JAW STOCK YARDS
MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FEEDER CATTLE AND CALVES</u>	<u>FEEDER LAMBS AND EWES</u>
1942	1442	7813
1943	2092	12303
1944	2939	13398
1945	2240	9626
1946	2615	6795
1947	2455	7056
1948	4510	2745
1949	4296	3301
1950	3085	1458
1951	3252	1918
1952	2531	1894
1953	2934	2055
1954	4317	2287
1955	2479	1455
1956	4532	1713
1957	2787	997
1958	3010	515
1959	2589	1208
1960	2087	856

GRADING AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SOLD AT THE MOOSE JAW MARKET

CLASSIFICATION:					
		1961	1960	1959	
		No. of Head Sold.	ESTIMATED VALUE	No. of Head Sold.	ESTIMATED VALUE
SLAUGHTER:					
STEERS:	Choice	4,421	973,203.50	3,179	714,440.23
	Good	2,286	463,725.64	2,491	529,388.62
	Medium	1,081	203,374.87	1,245	236,915.45
HEIFERS:	Choice	246	41,542.65	288	51,024.85
	Good	1,730	252,119.81	668	106,581.84
	Medium	1,574	233,142.75	1,419	211,118.00
FED CALVES:	Choice	2,288	327,605.26	1,692	237,868.59
	Good	841	113,151.22	1,380	186,553.99
	Medium	264	33,552.98	601	84,940.38
COWS:	Choice	471	58,092.99	860	104,101.57
	Good	2,479	415,464.59	2,223	355,204.77
	Medium	1,696	263,176.59	1,870	285,167.19
BULLS:	Choice	1,021	147,651.68	1,385	186,173.92
	Good	2,192	262,120.57	1,741	195,663.68
	Medium	360	87,634.88	399	90,081.60
STOCKER & FEED STEER:	Choice	385	75,810.09	348	65,630.86
	Good	10,275	1,512,212.90	8,712	1,228,003.65
	Medium	2,277	297,552.85	2,190	272,687.44
STOCK COWS & HEIFERS:	Choice	2,489	309,513.37	1,911	230,541.17
	Good	1,988	225,768.50	1,553	179,990.77
	Medium				
Total Sale		40,293	\$6,296,417.79	36,155	\$5,552,078.57
Per Head Value Cattle			\$156.27		\$153.55
				38,239	\$6,877,206.95
					\$179.85

GRADING AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SOLD AT THE MOOSE JAW MARKET

1961 1960 1959

CLASSIFICATION:

No. of Head Sold.	ESTIMATED VALUE	No. of Head Sold.	ESTIMATED VALUE	No. of Head Sold.	ESTIMATED VALUE
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CALVES:

Good & Choice veal	860	63,372.20	1,015	62,586.14	574	39,536.52
Common & Medium "	1,081	73,500.78	1,425	95,901.41	1,445	114,299.50
Stock Calves	19,684	1,915,236.35	16,146	1,398,155.28	19,112	2,058,075.72
Total sale calves	21,625	\$2,052,109.33	18,586	\$1,556,642.83	21,131	\$2,211,911.74
Per head value calves		\$94.89		\$83.75		\$104.68

LAMBS:

Good *			651	10,243.91	296	4,089.24
Common *	852	12,784.09	770	10,445.69	529	7,174.83
Feeders	467	3,997.99	688	6,621.85	675	7,224.19

SHEEP:

Good	8	52.21	20	217.51	29	223.71
Common	54	203.80	41	168.91	25	95.22
Breeding Ewes	431	4,404.90	890	7,392.68	340	5,015.00
Total sales	1,812	\$21,443.09	3,060	\$35,090.65	1,894	\$23,822.19
Per head values		\$11.83		\$11.47		\$12.58

HOGS:

Slaughter	9,890	356,732.30	12,475	392,464.49	19,147	588,141.35
Feeder	107	1,900.32	172	2,234.40	469	7,035.00
Total sale hogs	9,997	\$358,632.62	12,647	\$394,698.89	19,616	\$595,176.35
Per head value						
Slaughter		\$36.07		\$31.48		\$30.72
Feeder		\$17.76		\$11.12		\$15.00

GRAND TOTAL VALUE	\$8,728,602.83	\$7,538,510.84	\$9,708,117.23
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** Volume and Value of Good and Common Lambs Combined.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK FROM MOOSE JAW YARDS

	CATTLE	EXPORT CALVES	SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE	QUEBEC CATTLE	ONTARIO CALVES	OTHER YARDS * CATTLE
JANUARY	1,012	-	696	190	-	160
FEBRUARY	266	29	296	85	-	132
MARCH	61	-	270	80	-	326
APRIL	117	327	442	117	-	125
MAY	45	165	688	95	-	58
JUNE	-	38	663	289	43	96
JULY	40	377	534	238	-	43
AUGUST	137	182	478	138	-	307

* Some of these were
slaughter cattle.

1962 RECEIPTS AT THE MOOSE JAW STOCK YARDS

	(ACTUAL SALES)								
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Slaughter</u>	<u>Stocker</u>	<u>Stocker</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Vealers</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Slaughter</u> <u>Feeder</u>
	<u>Cattle</u>								<u>Hogs</u> <u>Hogs</u>
JANUARY	4,981	1,718	1,187	1,777	299	3	1	4,178	48
FEBRUARY	2,454	1,281	632	427	144	6	1	517	13
MARCH	3,636	1,794	999	711	132	32	-	522	-
APRIL	4,008	1,924	1,075	910	99	1	2	339	21
MAY	3,103	1,699	805	551	48	-	-	270	-
JUNE	4,154	2,451	1,019	584	100	-	-	526	7
JULY	3,294	1,906	738	588	65	109	26	313	12

Rural Municipality No. 161 - Moose Jaw

Total number of farms - 323

Field Crop Acreages

spring wheat (excluding durum)	49,645	acres
durum wheat	17,501	"
oats for grain	8,507	"
barley	3,657	"
flaxseed	10,705	"
mustard seed	945	"
total tame hay	2,521	"
alfalfa & alfalfa mixtures	1,728	"
all other tame hay	793	"
oats to be cut for green feed	1,612	"

Livestock and Poultry Numbers

Total cattle & calves	5,127
calves, under 1 yr.	1,423
steers, 1 yr. and over	700
bulls, 1 yr. and over	120
heifers, 1 yr. and under 2	695
cow & heifers, 2 yrs. and over	2,189

Of the cows and heifers reported above:

heifers, 1 yr. and under 2, being raised mainly for milk	
production	283
cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over, milking or to be milked	933

Total pigs (all ages)	1,406
pigs under 6 months	1,125
pigs 6 months and over	281

Of the pigs 6 months and over, sows kept for breeding purposes 106

Total sheep and lambs	477
all lambs, under 1 yr.	229
ewes, rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over	248

horses and ponies (all ages)	259
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Total hens and chickens (all ages)	34,673
chicks under 2 months	14,597
pullets, 2 to 6 months, intended for laying	6,235
hens & Pullets, 6 months and over, kept for laying	10,392
all other chickens over 2 months old not intended for laying	3,449

turkeys (all ages)	8,477
geese (all ages)	331
ducks (all ages)	621

POULTRY MARKETING

	<u>EGGS (CASES)</u>	<u>POULTRY</u>
1957	19,474	1,662,121
1958	18,003	2,127,712
1959	16,009	810,461
1960	10,798	791,790
1961	8,974	654,345*

* PROBABLY DUE TO THE CLOSING OF
CANADA PACKERS poultry plant.

MILK PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION* (IN POUNDS)

	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>CONSUMPTION</u>
1957	8,195,737	9,981,213
1958	8,875,786	10,236,406
1959	9,224,478	10,491,669
1960	9,945,142	10,588,658
1961	11,160,651	10,809,128

*SALES BY THE THREE MOOSE JAW
PLANTS TO MOOSE JAW AND DISTRICT

†INFORMATION REGARDING MILK
POWDER NOT AVAILABLE.

POTASH

The reserves of potash in Saskatchewan are the largest known reserve of high grade potash in the world. The main potash minerals are sylvite (KCl) and carnallite ($\text{KCl}, \text{MgCl}, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is expected that it will grade 25-35 per cent K_2O as compared with 20-25 per cent in New Mexico and a grade of 17.94 per cent in Carlsbad.

About 90 to 93 per cent of the world's potash production is used for fertilizer and the balance for the chemical industry. Muriate of potash (KCl) is the common form of potash used as fertilizer. This represents about 93 per cent of the fertilizer used in agriculture. The rest consists of sulphate of potash (K_2SO_4) and sulphate of potash - magnesia ($\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{MgSO}_4$). Potash is used in the manufacture of potash caustic. Many of the finer glasses and chinaware require potash. It is used in the manufacture of matches, vat dyes, television tubes, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, detergents, photographic film, insecticides, and other products. Solid rocket fuels and fluorescent light glass require some potash salts. It is used as potassium nitrate for curing meats and as potassium cyanide as a fumigant and insecticide, potassium permanganate is used as a bleach and in uranium processing and potassium chlorate is match heads and explosives. Potassium carbonate is used in glass composition also as an intermediate in making other salts and potassium chloride is the main constituent of salt substitutes.

At the present time there is one well drilled and another in the process of being drilled in the Moose Jaw region.

The location of industries associated with potash would find a ready supply of potash near Moose Jaw.

LIGNITE COAL

The lignite coal deposits are located extensively in the southern part of the Province southeast of Estevan. They are found as bedded deposits in the Paleocene Ravenscrag formation of Tertiary age. The deposits extend from the international boundary as far as 50 miles north, and from the Oxbow in the east, 300 miles to the west near Eastend and Shaunavon.

The probable minable reserves amount to 3.5 billion ton in the Estevan area; 2.7 billion tons in the Willowbunch-Wood Mountain area in south central Saskatchewan; and 0.3 billion tons in the Cypress Hills area. However, the caloric value of deposits in western areas is lower than elsewhere and, at the present time, the only producing fields are those near Estevan where the coal is more readily minable.

The production of coal in Saskatchewan has remained roughly at a level of 2.3 million tons for the past few years. Nevertheless the Stanford Research Institute says that there are indications that production will increase considerably in the next few years, mainly for use in power generation.

The caloric content of the Saskatchewan coal is 7,000 BTU per pound compared with 8,900 BTU per pound for Alberta coal. The mining costs are low because the coal is obtained from large scale strip mines largely by mechanized methods; the present selling price is The major production is used as fuel for the Saskatchewan Power Corporation power plant at Estevan and for general use in the area lying between Moose Jaw and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Saskatchewan Research Council has investigated the possibility of producing by-products, such as other forms of fuel or chemicals, from the lignite by use of such processes as hydrogenation, gasification, and carbonization,

The possible development of the province's iron ore

of ore.

- (1) As a source of carbon for the reduction of iron ore to pig iron.
- (2) As a source of reducing gas for deduction of ore to sponge iron.
- (3) As fuel for the agglomeration of taconite concentrates.

In addition to the use of lignite in the ore reduction processes, if electric smelting were to be undertaken, additional fuel would be required to increase the generating capacity at Estevan.

SILICA SANDS

Saskatchewan has two known deposits of commercial value. Both of these are of high grade. Chemical analysis of samples shows that the silica content of the Red Deer River Deposit varies from 98.50 to 97.40 per cent silica content and the northern deposit approximately 98.50 per cent silica content.

Silica sands have a variety of uses as an abrasive:

- in scouring and polishing soaps and powders
- in sand paper
- in sand blasting
- in sawing and polishing marble, granite, etc.
- in tooth powders and pastes
- in polishing and wood finishing

Metalurgical uses:

- in making silicon, ferrosilicon and silicon alloys
of other metals
- foundry parting sand and mold wash

Chemical Industries:

- as a filtering medium
- in the manufacturing of sodium silicate and silicon carbide

Paint and Mineral Fillers:

- as an inert extender
- as a wood filler
- in fertilizers and insecticides
- as a filler in rubber and other molded goods
- in road asphalt.

It is also used in the pottery industry as an ingredient of bodies, glazes and enamels and in the manufacturing of glass. It is also used in refractors for sand facing molds and as setting sand in kilns to prevent ware from sticking.

CLAY

The types of clay that occur in commercial value are:

Brick clay, used in the manufacture of brick and tile,
Stoneware clay, for sewer pipe, brick, crockery, etc.,

Kaolinized Sands, used as a filler in high grade paper and fabrics;

Fire Clays, used in refractories,

Ball clay; Sagger Clays.

Most of the higher grade clays are found in Southern Saskatchewan for use in the pottery and associated industries.

SODIUM SULPHATE

LOCATIONS OF SODIUM SYLPHATE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Total reserves are estimated at more than 200 million tons.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MILLIONS TONS NaSO₄</u>
Big Quill Lake	Townships 33,34, range 16 32,33,34,35 range 17 32,33,34 range 18	11.0
South	Sections 13,14,23,24,25,26 Township 16, Range 23 West of third meridian	9.0
Whiteshore Lake	Township 36, ranges 16 & 17 West of third meridian	6.5
Horseshoe Lake	Sections 5,7,8,9,16,17,20 Township 21, west of third mer.	3.7
Sy East	Township 1, ranges 18 & 19, west of second meridian	3.3
Muskiki Lake	Townships 38 & 39, ranges 26 & 27 west of the second meridian	3.0
Chaplin Lake	South of village of Chaplin or C.P.R. Main line, 53 miles west of Moose J w	3.0
Alsask	Sections 21,27,28,33,34 of Township 27, range 28, west of the third meridian	2.6
Frederick Lake	About 38 miles southwest of Moose Jaw on C.P.R. branch line. Sections 20,21,29,33, west of township 12, range 28, west of 2nd meridian.	2.4

In addition to these there are twelve deposits ranging from 0.9 millions to 2.0 million tons; eleven deposits, 100,000 to 500,000 tons and 13 deposits with less than 100,000 tons.

USES

The sulphate or Kraft Pulp industry is the major consumer of sodium sulphate. Kraft Pulp is used mainly in the manufacture of brown wrapping paper, corrugated board packing cases and others in which high strength is desired and the brown coloring is not un-

desirable. Methods for producing a bleached pulp have been developed extending the use of sodium pulp to the manufacture of fine papers and other products.

Sodium sulphate is used in many dry detergent cleaning preparations as a diluent.

In the production of flat glass a small amount (about 7%) of salt cake is used to facilitate fusion of the raw materials and inhibits crystalization. In the manufacturing of other types of glass salt cake and coal may be substituted for Sodium Carbonate, but very close control of the proportions of each component is required.

A number of heavy chemicals are produced from sodium sulphate mainly at hydriehoric acid plants. They are:

Sodium Carbonate

Sodium sulphide

Sodium Silicate

Sodium Thiosulphate

Some of the minor uses in textile dye baths to encourage even distribution of the dye. Anhydrous Sodium Sulphate is added as a diluent to bring coal-tar dyes to standard strength. It is also used medicinally as a purgative, especially for animals. Small amounts are used in the preparation of Chrome Tanning solutions.

Ultramarine blue, a pigment is manufactured from a batch containing about one-sixth sodium sulphate in addition to Kaolin, soda ash, sulphur and coal.

TABLE 1
MISCELLANEOUS DATA

YEAR	POPULATION	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	TRANSPORTATION CO'S BUSES NO OF PASSENGERS	BIRTHS	DEATHS	FIRE LOSSES	NO. OF TELEPHONES	PRECIPITATION INCHES
1911	13,823	2,367	2,073,985	566	179	52,176	.....	16.55.
1916	16,934	2,765	2,174,865	604	169	130,704	2,438	16.53
1920	.....	3,862	1,342,859	443	140	29,094	2,900	17.05
1926	19,039	4,761	1,503,914	391	132	143,132	3,400	11.81
1929	21,000	5,097	644,792	287	120	27,161	3,000	9.99
1934	21,000	4,710	709,503	290	122	24,166	3,094	7.89
1935	21,000	4,393	802,039	291	126	9,927	3,178	13.24
1936	19,872	4,366	764,015	318	126	86,633	3,083	8.61
1937	19,500	4,334	681,163	317	134	14,194	3,030	6.41
1938	19,500	4,285	702,661	280	134	31,782	3,400	10.02
1939	19,500	4,190	838,819	358	154	8,049	3,600	8.71
1940	19,500	4,012	1,062,491	372	158	11,662	3,700	8.77
1941	20,753	3,876	1,410,943	445	159	10,364	3,600	11.15
1942	21,000	3,671	1,820,687	514	188	5,214	3,750	18.47
1943	21,000	3,581	2,100,522	441	149	40,617	3,975	9.34
1944	21,000	3,585	2,316,917	428	182	23,028	4,092	13.39
1945	22,599	3,611	2,596,390	558	168	22,177	4,200	14.37
1946	22,599	3,637	2,621,561	652	196	98,729	4,296	16.50
1947	22,599	3,806	2,593,623	585	221	44,008	4,300	17.24
1948	23,069	3,862	2,566,566	576	209	114,601	4,800	11.99
1949	23,936	4,199	2,497,251	562	150	55,394	5,502	8.32
1950	24,500	4,317	2,425,664	598	249	39,666	6,570	11.96
1951	24,355	4,380	2,359,370	656	223	17,032	8,260	20.55
1952	26,000	4,558	2,240,220	705	229	35,883	9,086	11.88
1953	27,000	4,840	2,360,936	820	233	114,093	9,651	13.00
1954	28,000	5,541	2,212,933	912	251	244,714	10,306	22.84
1955	29,000	5,892	2,115,261	828	249	37,775	11,097	19.23
1956	30,000	6,207	1,871,193	900	320	41,307	11,763	16.49
1957	30,800	6,583	1,703,252	890	258	42,657	13,089	13.22
1958	32,000	6,758	1,507,778	912	321	74,659	13,053	12.50
1959	32,800	7,120	1,337,240	840	278	29,786	13,207	14.61
1960	33,200	7,542	1,212,873	793	289	108,053	13,295	11.43
1961	33,065	7,984						10.04

TABLE 2
SHOWING MILEAGE OF VARIOUS UTILITIES, 1906 - 1961

Year	Cement Sidewalks Total Mileage	Cinder and Wood Sidewalks Total Mileage	Paved Streets Total Mileage	Water Mains Total Mileage	Sanitary Sewers Total Mileage	Storm Sewers Total Mileage	Number of Street Lights
				Not Known			Not Known
1906	2.50	2.50	None	"	1.10	0.20	
1910	11.75	14.43	1.33		11.05	3.90	105
1912	23.25	14.51	4.48	58.50	32.80	5.70	150
1916	40.16	28.31	4.68	62.70	37.00	7.20	268
1920	41.50	31.00	4.68	63.80	37.96	7.33	326
1922	42.00	31.00	4.68	67.40	38.00	7.50	332
1923	42.34	31.74	4.68	67.45	38.05	7.50	338
1924	42.67	31.74	4.68	67.48	38.08	7.50	345
1925	43.34	31.22	4.68	67.89	38.47	7.81	352
1926	43.83	30.73	4.68	67.97	38.57	7.81	359
1927	43.98	30.63	4.68	69.06	38.88	7.81	359
1928	47.05	27.56	4.68	69.06	38.88	8.16	367
1929	49.39	26.30	4.68	69.66	39.68	8.21	375
1930	52.52	25.00	4.68	70.39	40.87	8.64	401
1931-36	52.78	25.00	4.85	75.64	40.87	9.67	442
1937-38	52.78	25.00	8.68	75.64	40.87	12.87	471
1939-44	52.78	25.00	15.33	76.36	40.87	12.87	471
1945	53.00	25.00	15.33	78.50	41.11	12.87	473
1946	53.00	25.00	15.33	81.30	41.77	12.87	473
1947	53.00	26.50	19.83	81.30	42.27	12.87	495
1948	53.50	27.00	29.35	82.70	43.17	12.87	502
1949	53.62	27.00	31.23	84.20	43.67	13.62	510
1950	55.00	26.59	36.60	84.55	44.07	13.85	512
1951	55.00	27.85	37.60	84.75	44.27	14.55	514
1952	55.25	27.96	39.01	85.60	45.12	15.72	517
1953	55.99	28.81	39.62	87.05	46.57	15.85	519
1954	56.24	29.56	39.70	89.05	46.77	17.10	523
1955	56.82	29.56	40.50	91.55	49.27	16.10	531
1956	57.96	11.00	42.37	92.94	51.27	17.60	538
1957	60.41	11.00	42.83	95.44	54.10	17.75	589

TABLE 2 Cont'd.

Year	Cement Sidewalks Total Mileage	Cinder and Wood Sidewalks Total Mileage	Paved Streets Total Mileage	Water Mains Total Mileage	Sanitary Sewers Total Mileage	Storm Sewers Total Mileage	Number of Street Lights
1958	64.73	11.00	45.33	99.35	56.90	18.78	591
1959	70.21	11.00	45.57	104.50	63.13	19.25	618
1960	75.02	-----	48.03	108.18	65.65	19.25	623
1961	83.82	-----	66.64	108.83	65.80	19.25	830

TABLE 3

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS</u>
1940	113,308
1941	391,666
1942	248,105
1943	97,813
1944	206,762
1945	931,653
1946	1,276,557
1947	444,026
1948	712,015
1949	616,190
1950	1,349,795
1951	999,405
1952	2,628,312
1953	2,169,805
1954	5,156,805
1955	2,959,913
1956	3,259,516
1957	2,698,000
1958	5,832,000
1959	6,642,123
1960	3,723,822
1961	2,181,751
1962	3,362,531

to date. The figures for 1962 are from January 1st to August 31st, 1962.

TABLE 4
CITY OF MOOSE JAW

Bank clearings for the Years 1911 to 1960.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BANK CLEARINGS</u>
1911	39,872,743
1912	65,136,326
1913	61,370,943
1914	45,846,371
1915	42,634,319
1916	52,971,442
1917	64,896,741
1918	78,425,563
1919	86,347,586
1920	94,578,442
1921	74,739,201
1922	64,035,226
1923	63,860,782
1924	58,471,697
1925	61,186,406
1926	64,190,200
1927	69,893,412
1928	73,000,603
1929	72,493,575
1930	59,359,874
1931	37,751,168
1932	27,706,507
1933	25,548,000
1934	24,740,874
1935	27,283,900
1936	31,587,919
1937	30,976,707
1938	29,487,745

TABLE 4

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BANK CLEARINGS</u>
1939	31,805,492
1940	31,483,325
1941	35,368,757
1942	39,967,706
1943	48,351,586
1944	59,062,775
1945	62,214,019
1946	71,395,191
1947	87,895,702
1948	87,895,702
1949	87,961,121
1950	93,780,158
1951	109,618,719
1952	121,281,678
1953	129,685,539
1954	130,432,302
1955	126,269,215
1956	145,221,068
1957	146,485,872
1958	153,346,990
1959	147,827,331
1960	106,885,223

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET ASSESSMENT
1905-1961

	100% Land	Improvement	Business	Income	Total
1905	\$ 1,003,035	\$1,100,120 60%	\$ 150,050	\$ 17,300	\$ 2,170,505
1907	3,193,535	1,628,530 60%	389,290	19,000	5,230,355
1909	4,443,073	2,494,940 60%	1,406,372	143,825	8,488,200
1910	5,195,934	3,099,612 60%	1,559,773	141,375	9,996,694
1911	14,862,154	3,583,612 60%	2,013,412	147,106	20,606,284
1912	36,182,541	5,003,098 60%	2,316,693	162,166	43,664,498
1913	44,037,931	4,934,320 45%	2,883,993	141,042	51,997,286
1914	34,234,596	5,608,395 45%	2,290,749	8,520	43,142,260
1915	27,622,512	4,674,515 45%	1,778,937	10,406	35,086,424
1916	24,716,725	5,611,240 45%	1,518,847	24,580	31,871,492
1917	20,037,910	5,655,975 45%	478,884	137,515	26,310,244
1918	17,961,260	5,698,210 45%	507,492	292,968	24,459,930
1919	14,887,533	5,725,045 45%	509,697	271,963	21,394,238
1920	14,874,425	5,804,325 45%	2,102,385	195,075	22,976,210
1921	14,155,765	6,000,100 45%	2,134,387	248,260	22,538,522
1922	13,819,910	6,743,500 45%	2,136,170	316,855	23,016,435
1923	12,525,805	7,607,185 50%	2,023,760	309,360	22,536,110
1924	12,347,158	7,618,597 50%	1,983,855	375,065	22,324,675
1925	11,980,550	8,009,310 50%	1,976,000	332,820	22,298,680
1926	11,739,335	8,021,290 50%	2,032,335	323,390	22,116,350
1927	11,707,325	7,947,910 50%	2,026,385	315,995	21,997,615
1928	10,226,525	8,206,505 50%	2,077,770	232,270	20,743,070
1929	10,208,525	8,439,245 50%	2,198,515	282,495	21,128,780
1930	9,748,130	8,651,210 50%	2,242,605	109,825	20,751,770
1931	9,613,740	8,762,480 50%	2,098,075	99,005	20,573,300
1932	9,351,090	8,785,410 50%	1,922,660	Nil	20,059,160
1933	8,831,955	8,301,170 50%	1,769,010	Nil	18,902,135
1934	8,749,135	8,315,570 50%	1,596,345	Nil	18,661,050
1935	8,415,680	8,044,155 50%	1,577,835	Nil	18,037,670
1936	3,297,520	8,034,965 50%	1,609,925	Nil	17,952,410
1937	7,780,005	7,392,215 50%	1,630,885	Nil	16,803,105
1938	6,144,570	7,367,180 50%	1,552,865	Nil	15,064,615
1939	5,754,550	7,326,455 50%	1,537,720	Nil	14,618,725
1940	5,549,690	7,423,440 50%	1,571,830	Nil	14,544,960
1941	5,555,445	7,429,315 50%	1,599,055	Nil	14,583,815
1942	5,565,260	7,470,920 50%	1,599,210	Nil	14,635,390
1943	5,598,385	7,554,355 50%	1,592,135	Nil	14,744,875
1944	5,568,255	7,522,400 50%	1,684,300	Nil	14,774,955
1945	4,935,560	9,276,690 60%	1,736,785	Nil	15,949,035
1946	5,074,825	9,553,955 60%	1,892,685	Nil	16,521,465
1947	5,208,955	9,821,535 60%	1,990,140	Nil	17,020,630
1948	5,367,595	10,243,615 60%	2,086,375	Nil	17,697,585
1949	5,481,840	10,463,550 60%	2,282,505	Nil	18,227,895
1950	5,540,830	10,833,570 60%	2,341,200	Nil	18,715,600
1951	5,519,375	10,942,480 60%	2,303,370	Nil	18,765,225
1952	6,284,180	11,951,415 60%	2,326,125	Nil	20,561,720
1953	6,420,665	12,276,805 60%	2,310,105	Nil	21,007,575
1954	6,697,345	12,903,185 60%	2,387,530	Nil	21,988,060
1955	6,807,145	13,531,355 60%	2,498,975	Nil	22,837,475
1956	6,932,835	14,069,465 60%	2,618,695	Nil	23,620,995
1957	7,033,635	14,451,870 60%	2,675,720	Nil	24,161,225
1958	7,259,690	14,977,500 60%	2,709,745	Nil	24,946,935
1959	9,083,095	15,529,160 60%	2,732,025	Nil	27,344,290
1960	9,191,150	19,776,245 45%	3,271,840	Nil	32,239,235
1961	9,300,520	20,084,615 45%	3,294,360	Nil	32,679,495

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXATION FOR YEARS 1915 - 1961

Year	Municipal	Public School	High School	Separate School	Public	Local	Total
1915	\$ 585,391.50	\$148,724.36	\$ 28,007.91	\$ 9,153.87	\$17,516.80	\$ 73,726.71	\$ 862,521.15
1921	619,667.51	234,658.32	101,557.92	13,083.80	22,050.61	97,037.26	1,116,043.34
1925	588,763.00	294,510.26	108,810.99	19,808.60	21,912.27	96,557.20	1,178,729.40
1929	579,139.83	274,490.63	92,571.96	21,252.91	20,746.28	99,240.03	1,123,369.57
1931	541,573.87	256,863.47	122,941.30	11,955.39	19,179.16	89,810.84	1,077,298.65
1932	496,054.04	228,248.45	143,853.95	10,862.64	18,958.94	86,373.95	1,025,474.10
1933	355,624.53	224,735.55	122,399.60	10,446.16	11,298.08	74,505.27	839,648.77
1934	457,706.80	249,223.32	102,299.62	10,242.15	9,292.60	62,072.58	931,891.25
1935	433,276.47	229,414.25	121,310.94	10,169.70	9,018.64	59,142.53	892,883.79
1936	439,839.92	214,097.67	120,677.71	8,573.37	10,763.65	60,355.28	892,883.79
1937	443,010.28	208,518.29	123,722.23	7,378.25	10,918.12	56,971.56	889,168.06
1938	404,388.59	170,371.06	99,823.38	7,563.66	11,298.47	54,550.06	791,136.26
1939	401,273.45	170,460.82	99,087.87	6,854.06	10,963.59	52,561.08	774,092.59
1940	399,332.80	169,688.56	98,667.76	6,808.20	10,907.35	52,473.17	770,607.20
1941	425,894.66	153,832.32	90,898.29	6,106.10	10,938.58	51,529.59	772,018.26
1942	423,633.45	154,588.52	100,691.13	7,382.13	12,440.08	45,473.49	775,675.54
1943	426,847.65	156,027.02	101,445.59	7,139.03	12,533.14	43,586.76	779,281.21
1944	392,758.09	192,209.43	106,626.37	10,689.80	12,714.09	40,980.59	787,386.76
1945	430,007.27	232,268.51	132,037.87	14,331.76	13,556.97	39,496.69	895,174.95
1946	445,891.15	229,012.00	148,467.97	15,074.91	14,869.32	40,524.19	927,708.55
1947	463,422.59	236,787.50	152,924.67	14,514.26	15,277.39	46,713.11	960,275.70
1948	512,404.70	273,428.53	177,654.58	17,807.42	15,882.19	51,646.26	1,080,679.33
1949	541,978.98	293,010.00	201,134.17	20,415.85	17,200.09	52,445.59	1,157,963.66
1950	556,719.15	300,043.81	204,713.59	26,544.66	17,665.59	51,055.96	1,190,223.28
1951	592,184.22	341,137.72	227,994.56	31,278.40	18,379.57	65,788.81	1,311,375.87
1952	640,956.12	380,928.77	244,395.38	33,901.08	20,523.91	46,217.19	1,416,859.92
1953	717,405.90	453,779.39	265,108.47	45,985.58	21,708.61	60,234.00	1,564,221.95
1954	915,939.03	488,609.34	307,502.42	49,500.96	31,628.03	53,310.63	1,846,490.41
1955	964,232.71	548,779.87	325,325.81	56,385.19	33,030.04	55,781.20	1,983,534.82
1956	994,462.59	583,939.47	340,282.75	67,611.59	38,584.75	55,154.96	2,080,036.11
1957	1,119,797.23	586,981.49	357,141.39	64,190.42	43,436.13	67,440.47	2,239,329.17
1958	1,266,642.16	625,164.79	396,594.15	70,761.20	46,028.56	74,633.63	2,479,824.49
1959	1,338,401.54	708,913.58	518,427.42	79,981.28	50,689.07	111,430.74	2,807,843.63
1960	1,363,825.83	800,913.25	591,531.53	86,383.34	49,270.91	132,462.13	3,024,386.99
1961	1,365,761.39	801,551.54	592,249.86	86,822.85	49,330.77	138,792.23	3,058,504.64

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TAX RATE
FROM 1905 - 1961

<u>Year</u>	<u>Muni- cipal Mills</u>	<u>Public School Mills</u>	<u>High School Mills</u>	<u>Seperate School Mills</u>	<u>Library Mills</u>	<u>Public Revenue Tax Mills</u>	<u>Total Public School Supporter Mills</u>	<u>Total Separat School Supporter Mills</u>
1905	7.50	5.50	.....	.....⁸	.....	.....	13.00	.....
1907	17.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....
1909	5.63	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....
1910	12.50	4.00	1.75	.....	.....	.....	18.25	.....
1913	13.00	3.00	.60	3.00	.40	.....	17.00	17.00
1915	16.80	4.40	.80	7.05	.50	.....	22.50	25.60
1916	17.80	4.80	.80	9.07	.55	1.05	25.00	29.90
1917	17.50	6.80	1.08	12.50	.72	1.60	27.70	33.40
1918	17.175	6.40	1.05	14.40	.80	2.00	28.00	36.00
1919	22.80	7.70	1.25	20.45	.95	2.00	34.70	47.45
1920	25.00	10.70	2.95	17.40	.95	2.00	41.60	48.30
1921	27.45	11.00	4.55	17.00	1.00	2.00	46.00	52.00
1922	27.25	11.15	4.60	20.00	1.00	2.00	46.00	54.85
1923	27.10	11.15	4.60	29.25	1.00	2.15	46.00	64.10
1924	26.95	12.65	4.60	28.50	1.00	2.18	47.38	63.23
1925	26.75	13.90	4.90	28.00	1.00	2.17	48.72	62.82
1926	26.75	13.90	4.90	13.90	1.00	2.17	48.72	48.72
1927	27.75	13.60	4.65	13.60	1.00	1.70	48.70	48.70
1928	26.80	14.46	4.74	14.46	1.00	1.70	48.70	48.70
1929	27.80	13.80	4.40	24.95	1.00	1.70	48.70	59.85
1930	27.20	14.05	4.75	17.50	1.00	1.70	48.70	52.15
1931	26.75	13.30	6.00	14.00	.95	1.70	48.70	49.40
1932	24.85	11.95	7.20	12.95	.95	2.05	47.00	48.00
1933	18.80	12.45	6.50	13.45	.60	2.15	40.50	41.50
1934	24.50	14.00	5.50	13.00	.50	2.20	46.70	46.70
1935	24.00	13.35	6.75	13.00	.50	2.10	46.70	46.35
1936	24.50	12.50	6.75	11.50	.60	2.15	46.50	45.50
1937	26.40	13.00	7.40	11.00	.65	2.30	49.75	47.75
1938	26.90	11.85	6.65	12.00	.75	2.20	48.35	48.50
1939	27.50	12.20	6.80	11.50	.75	2.25	49.50	48.80
1940	27.50	12.20	6.80	11.50	.75	2.25	49.50	48.80
1941	29.25	11.00	6.25	11.00	.75	2.25	49.50	49.50
1942-3	29.00	11.10	6.90	11.10	.85	2.15	50.00	50.00
1944	26.30	13.60	7.15	13.60	.85	2.10	50.00	50.00
1945	27.00	15.50	8.30	15.50	.85	2.10	53.75	53.75
1946	27.00	14.80	9.00	14.80	.90	2.05	53.75	53.75
1947	27.25	14.80	9.00	14.80	.90	1.80	53.75	53.75
1948	29.00	16.50	10.05	16.50	.90	1.80	58.25	58.25
1949	29.90	17.30	11.10	17.30	.95	1.75	61.00	61.00
1950	29.90	17.55	11.00	17.55	.95	1.80	61.20	61.20
1951	30.90	19.44	11.90	19.44	.96	1.80	65.00	65.00
1952	31.20	20.20	11.90	20.20	1.00	1.70	66.00	66.00
1953	33.00	23.00	12.20	23.00	1.00	.....	69.20	69.20
1954	40.50	23.80	13.60	23.80	1.40	.....	79.30	79.30
1955	40.50	25.30	13.60	25.30	1.40	.....	80.80	80.80
1956	41.20	27.00	14.10	27.00	1.60	.....	83.90	83.90
1957	46.40	27.00	14.80	27.00	1.80	.....	90.00	90.00
1958	49.50	27.20	15.50	27.20	1.80	.....	94.00	94.00
1959	47.50	28.00	18.40	28.00	1.80	.....	95.70	95.70
1960	41.50	27.00	18.00	27.00	1.50	.....	88.00	88.00
1961	41.50	27.00	18.00	27.00	1.50	.....	88.00	88.00

TAX COLLECTIONS 1913 - 1961

Year	Total Levy For All Purposes	Arrears Pd.	Current Taxes Paid	Total Taxes Paid	% of	
					Current Taxes Paid to Levy	% Total Taxes Paid to Levy
1913	\$ 937,792.78	\$143,929.00	\$ 564,522.00	\$ 708,481.00	60.20	75.54
1914	823,482.09	294,952.00	417,399.00	712,351.00	50.00	86.46
1915	862,521.15	355,691.00	453,013.00	809,704.00	52.51	93.30
1916	867,805.40	283,629.00	496,339.00	779,968.00	57.20	89.87
1917	856,771.13	232,458.00	529,338.00	763,846.00	61.78	91.55
1918	834,334.61	191,473.00	551,005.00	742,478.00	66.04	88.99
1919	893,035.00	165,914.00	629,639.00	795,553.00	70.50	86.84
1920	1,041,985.99	155,154.00	772,024.00	927,178.00	74.10	88.98
1921	1,116,043.34	152,860.20	780,007.90	932,868.10	70.00	83.58
1922	1,134,309.49	193,756.48	780,221.62	973,978.10	68.33	85.80
1923	1,137,052.42	205,789.97	794,175.38	999,965.35	69.84	87.93
1924	1,156,290.30	215,629.09	821,875.99	1,037,505.08	71.08	89.55
1925	1,178,729.40	182,360.49	856,731.32	1,039,091.81	72.68	88.25
1926	1,167,925.22	166,770.00	855,776.00	1,022,546.00	73.27	87.55
1927	1,157,744.93	152,012.27	866,742.68	1,018,754.95	74.86	88.00
1928	1,098,865.50	145,410.29	891,698.42	1,037,108.71	81.16	94.40
1929	1,123,369.57	140,371.29	889,243.11	1,029,614.40	79.16	91.70
1930	1,105,247.17	146,757.51	795,706.51	942,464.02	71.99	85.27
1931	1,077,298.65	157,150.01	657,369.57	814,518.58	61.27	75.91
1932	1,025,474.10	160,705.69	527,240.70	687,946.39	51.30	67.00
1933	839,648.77	214,906.24	402,784.14	617,690.38	47.97	73.49
1934	931,891.25	211,160.40	490,906.98	702,067.38	52.68	75.33
1935	990,209.33	359,127.45	474,775.09	833,902.14	52.74	92.63
1936	892,883.79	372,483.07	472,351.39	844,834.46	52.90	94.62
1937	889,168.06	348,642.59	495,422.08	844,064.67	52.72	94.93
1938	781,136.26	285,544.36	667,755.30	953,299.66	85.50	122.04
1939	774,092.59	120,580.01	664,473.91	785,053.92	85.84	101.41
1940	770,607.20	120,149.56	701,044.11	821,193.67	90.97	106.56
1941	772,018.26	73,446.80	712,278.26	785,725.16	92.26	101.77
1942	775,675.54	67,864.98	732,490.16	800,355.14	94.43	103.18
1943	779,281.21	65,149.79	736,265.59	801,415.38	94.51	102.87
1944	787,386.76	78,146.39	755,952.48	834,098.87	96.00	105.94
1945	894,321.10	41,727.49	852,526.90	894,254.39	95.32	99.99
1946	927,708.55	34,413.53	888,847.30	923,260.83	95.19	98.90
1947	960,275.70	42,753.32	922,439.89	965,193.21	96.06	100.51
1948	1,080,679.33	34,657.11	1,032,392.80	1,067,049.91	95.53	98.74
1949	1,157,963.66	42,682.57	1,096,212.72	1,138,895.29	94.74	98.42
1950	1,190,223.28	49,409.26	1,127,607.46	1,177,016.72	94.74	98.89
1951	1,311,325.87	54,133.10	1,170,924.31	1,225,057.41	93.16	97.29
1952	1,416,859.92	74,265.44	1,347,775.65	1,422,041.09	95.12	100.36
1953	1,564,221.95	63,732.55	1,477,748.30	1,541,480.85	95.29	99.39
1954	1,846,490.41	65,960.49	1,731,709.09	1,797,669.58	93.99	97.57
1955	1,983,534.82	96,442.78	1,831,908.52	1,928,351.30	93.60	98.53
1956	2,080,036.11	112,213.65	1,858,261.89	1,970,475.63	93.11	98.50
1957	2,288,645.47	127,607.37	2,025,863.02	2,153,470.39	92.15	97.73
1958	2,479,824.49	165,174.82	2,183,211.49	2,348,386.31	91.65	98.31
1959	2,807,843.63	148,621.05	2,446,518.60	2,595,139.65	90.54	95.89
1960	3,024,386.99	226,144.63	2,598,773.52	2,824,918.15	85.92	93.40

TABLE 9CITY OF MOOSE JAW FINANCIAL STATISTICSAs at December 31, 1961

Assessed values in above year		\$43,691,760.00
Assessed values actually taxed in above year (including business, etc.)		32,679,495.00
Exemption		11,012,265.00
Tax Rate, 1961--		
(a) School purposes	45.0 Mills	
(b) Other than School purposes	<u>43.0 Mills</u>	
Total		88.0 Mills
Amount of last year's Tax Levy (1961)--		
(a) Including Municipal School, Business Taxes, etc., (not including Water Taxes)	\$ 2,919,712.41	
(b) Amount of Levy of Owner's Share of Local Improvements	<u>138,792.23</u>	
Total Tax Levy		\$ 3,058,504.64
Date or Dates of Tax Collection--no fixed date.		
Total Taxes collected (current and previous years) during the 1961 fiscal year (Cash and Discount)		3,036,595.86
Amount of 1961 Tax Levy uncollected at December 31, 1961		292,575.16
Total Taxes uncollected at December 31, 1961, including above		460,969.47
Tax Sale Lands or Certificates held by City		1,017,852.41
Combined Reserve for Uncollected Taxes and Tax Sale Lands and Certificates		1,278,492.23

DEBENTURE DEBT--

Old City, Public and High School Debt outstanding in hand of the public to be redeemed from the Debt Retirement Fund		\$ 5,406.85
Water Production Source, including pipe line--Buffalo Pound Lake Project. Serial debentures maturing February 1st, 1955 to 1979 inclusive with interest payable semi-annually at 5% per annum, Payable in United States Funds		\$1,825,000.00
Water Production 1957-1982, 5½%		975,000.00
High School 1958-1978, 5¾% Canada, 5½% U.S.A.		706,000.00
Local Improvements and Civic Centre 1959-1979, 5¾% Canada, 5½% U.S.A.		509,000.00
Local Improvements 1960-1980, 6¾% Canada, 5¾% U.S.A.		645,000.00
Providence Hospital 1961-1965, 6%		121,323.23
Local Improvements, 1961-1981, 6%		327,541.90
High School Extension, 1961-1981, 6%		<u>225,000.00</u>
Total outstanding debt December 31, 1961		<u>\$5,339,271.98</u>

TABLE 9

CITY OF MOOSE JAW
RECONCILIATION OF DEBENTURE DEBT
For the year ended December 31, 1961

Schedule "2"

Total unmatured debt December 31, 1960 \$ 5,041,731.17

Add Debentures Issued in 1961:

Bylaw 2066 - Local improvements	\$ 327,541.90	
Bylaw 2067 - Addition to Central Collegiate	225,000.00	552,541.90
		\$5,594,273.07

Deduct:

Principal repayments in 1961:

<u>Bylaw No.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	
--	New Refunding Issue	\$ 81,995.54
1994	Civic Centre	6,000.00
2026	Providence Hospital	26,163.77
1980	Riverview Collegiate	24,000.00
1849	Buffalo Pound Lake Project	62,000.00
1947	Buffalo Pound Lake Project	24,000.00
1994	Local Improvements -	
	1958	12,000.00
2038	Local Improvements -	
	1959	17,841.78
		\$ 254,001.09

Old debenture debt called for redemption from the Debt Retirement Fund set up as separate liability.

	6,406.85	260,407.94
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Total unmatured debt December 31, 1961 \$5,333,865.13

ANALYSIS OF FUTURE YEARLY DEBT CHARGES AND PLACE OF
PAYMENT, As at December 31, 1961.

Schedule "3"

Year	Principal	Interest	Total Yearly Debt Charges	Total Debt Charges	Payable in: Canadian Funds U.S. Funds
1962	\$ 198,275.50	291,624.41	489,899.91	237,569.91	252,330.00
1963	209,397.62	280,330.38	489,728.00	210,723.00	279,005.00
1964	221,161.48	268,379.02	489,540.50	210,495.50	279,045.00
1965	232,030.53	255,805.58	487,836.11	179,036.11	308,800.00
1966	212,000.00	242,705.00	454,705.00	144,980.00	309,725.00
1967 - Maturity					
	\$4,261,000.00	1,853,356.25	6,114,356.25	1,798,891.25	4,315,465.00
	\$5,333,865.13	3,192,200.64	8,526,065.77	2,781,695.77	5,744,370.00

NOTE: The 1962 debenture issue covering 1961 local improvements amounted to \$418,647.24 under By-Law No. 2097. The complete issue was in Canadian funds, and is repayable over 20 years at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

TABLE 9 Cont'd.

CITY OF MOOSE JAW
GENERAL REVENUE FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
For the year ended December 31, 1961

REVENUE

Taxation:	
Municipal	\$ 1,608,702.86
School	1,480,624.25
Library	49,330.77
Licenses and permits	110,281.85
Rents and concessions	17,951.71
Law enforcement	41,593.72
Interest, tax penalties, etc.	41,562.31
Service Charges	12,887.71
Recreation and community services	50,066.47
Contributions, grants and subsidies	697,681.56
Debenture debt charges recoverable	104,155.00
Miscellaneous	7,104.00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	\$ 4,221,942.21
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

EXPENDITURE

General government	\$ 225,424.09
Protection to persons and property	536,943.84
Public works	203,767.64
Sanitation and waste removal	265,351.25
Health	110,631.40
Social Welfare	313,399.40
Education	1,480,624.25
Recreation and community services	249,570.59
Debt charges	320,446.72
Provision for reserves and allowances	68,911.58
Special expenditures	250,266.08
Miscellaneous	82,413.93
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	\$ 4,107,750.77
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	114,191.44
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	\$ 4,221,942.21
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

CITY OF MOOSE JAW
SCHEDULE OF DEBENTURE DEBT
As at December 31, 1961

<u>Class and By-law</u> <u>General</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Redemption</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Authorized and Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Outstanding Dec. 31, 1961</u>
1994 2020	New Refunding Issue	15	Option of City at any interest date	Dec. 31, 1960	3½%	\$ 81,995.54	\$ 81,995.54	\$ -
1980	Civic Centre	20	Serial	Apr. 1, 1979	Av. 5 2/3%	200,000.00	12,000.00	188,000.00
1980	Grant to Providence Hospital	5	Serial	Sep. 1, 1965	6%	147,487.00	26,163.77	121,323.23
1980	Schools - Riverview Collegiate	20	Serial	July 15, 1978	Av. 5½%	775,000.00	69,000.00	706,000.00
2007	Schools - Addition to Central Collegiate	20	Serial	May 1, 1981	6%	225,000.00	-	225,000.00
						<u>\$1,429,482.54</u>	<u>\$189,159.31</u>	<u>\$1,240,323.23</u>
<u>Utilities</u>	<u>Water Supply System:</u>							
1899	Buffalo Pound Lake project water production source including pipeline	25	Serial	Feb. 1, 1979	5%	\$2,200,000.00	\$375,000.00	\$1,825,000.00
1917	Buffalo Pound Lake project extension and improvements	25	Serial	Aug. 1, 1982	5½%	1,065,000.00	90,000.00	975,000.00
						<u>\$3,265,000.00</u>	<u>\$465,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,800,000.00</u>

Continued on next page

CITY OF MOOSE JAW
SCHEDULE OF DEBENTURE DEBT
As at December, 1961

<u>Local Improvements</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Redemption</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Authorized and Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Local Improvements</u>	
							<u>Outstanding Dec. 31, 1961</u>	<u>City's Share</u> <u>Owner's Share</u>
1994 Local improvement projects, 1958	20	Serial	Apr. 1, 1979	Av. 5 2/3%	344,289.60.	23,289.60	\$ 321,000.00	\$131,869.43
2038 Local improvement projects, 1959	20	Serial	July 15, 1980	Av. 6 1/2%	662,841.78	\$17,841.78	\$ 645,000.00	\$429,421.45
2066 Local improvement projects, 1960	20	Serial	May 1, 1981	6%	327,541.90	-	\$ 327,541.90	-
					\$1,334,673.28	\$41,131.38	\$1,293,541.90	\$561,290.88
								\$732,251.02
					\$6,029,155.82	\$695,290.69	\$5,333,865.13	\$561,290.88
								\$732,251.02
Total Debenture Debt								

<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>1961 Actual</u>	<u>1962 Estimate</u>
Our Share, Regional Health Costs for Services as presently furnished	14,801.50	16,500.00
Fluoridation of Water Supplies	1,530.79	1,600.00
Sanatoria Levy	29,734.82	19,792.88
Medical Care Indigents	5,182.00	7,200.00
Dental (Extractions Only) & Optical Care	743.00	2,000.00
Drugs, Medicine, Ets.	6,242.29	7,000.00
Hospital & Medical Care Indigents not Registered	797.00	1,000.00
Victorian Order of Nurses	2,100.00	2,000.00
City's share of M.J. Union Hospital Debenture Liab.	49,500.00	49,500.00
	\$ <u>110,631.40</u>	\$ <u>106,592.88</u>

PUBLIC WORKSCITY ENGINEER'S DEPT.

Salaries & Wages	59,035.44	61,200.00
Office Expense	3,585.38	3,510.00
Blue Printing & Drafting Supplies	897.21	800.00
Car & Truck Maintenance including Depreciation	1,106.15	1,400.00
Car Allowance	987.36	1,000.00
Radio	356.04	600.00
Workmen's Compensation	7,091.96	7,100.00
Survey Supplies & Equip.	336.61	650.00
Equipment	1,086.52	1,000.00
Unemployment Insurances	3,671.84	4,000.00
	\$ <u>78,154.51</u>	\$ <u>81,360.00</u>

Credits Charged to

Waterwork	28,300.00	28,300.00
Building Department	1,000.00	1,000.00
Board of Works	13,800.00	13,800.00
Scavenging	4,200.00	4,200.00
Sewage Treatment	2,900.00	2,900.00
Blue Printing Revenue	523.57	500.00
Sanitary Sewers	6,000.00	6,000.00
Administration Local Impts.	11,500.00	12,000.00
	<u>68,223.57</u>	<u>68,700.00</u>

Equipment Maintenance & WorkShop

All costs incidental to the maintenance of our equipment are charged back against the particular Department of job in respect to which the work is performed, through a fixed rental system which makes provision for depreciation.

City Engineer

Traffic Division	35,061.06	42,430.00
Board of Works	<u>158,775.64</u>	<u>184,810.00</u>

SUMMARIES

<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>1961</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>Mills</u>		
Public School	27	800,966.73	803,630.16
Seperate School	27	86,822.85	89,879.63
High School	20.5	592,249.86	678,406.50
Larger School Unit	29	584.81	622.45
		<u>1,480,624.25</u>	<u>1,572,538.74</u>

SANITATION AND WATE REMOVAL

<u>SANITARY SEWERS</u>	33,432.09	35,300.00
Sewage Treatment Plant	79,283.27	54,900.00
Night Soil Removal	17,321.92	17,300.00
Garbage, Ash Removal Scavenging & Trade Waste	88,103.42	91,200.00
Comfort Station	5,711.54	5,800.00
Street Cleaning, Including Litter Baskets	18,866.07	23,700.00
Storm Sewers	22,632.94	26,000.00
	<u>265,351.25</u>	<u>254,200.00</u>

PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Fire Department	258,731.82	256,070.00
Police Department	226,561.30	239,000.00
Street Lighting	35,706.48	48,400.00
Protective Inspection	8,849.42	8,830.00
Other Protection	<u>7,094.82</u>	<u>8,670.00</u>
	<u>536,943.84</u>	<u>560,970.00</u>

SOCIAL AID DEPARTMENT

Direct Relief	244,096.77	300,000.00
Social Aid Contract (Provincial Government)	21,963.11	32,095.04
Social Aid Department Administration	27,039.51	30,460.00
Community Welfare	8,840.19	9,200.00
Child Welfare	3,495.50	3,500.00
Hospital Registration Fees for Indigents	<u>7,964.32</u>	<u>8,500.00</u>
	<u>313,399.40</u>	<u>338,755.04</u>

